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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 15.

Denaturalization Move; Riom Trials Suspended; New Rift at Fall River

The World's Day—March 31, 1942

Washington: Axis Aids to Be Denaturalized

Fully 1,000 foreign-born United States citizens, known to be aiding the Axis, are expected to be denaturalized within the next few months, the Justice Department announced. One of the first cases to be considered will be that of Fritz Kuhn, former leader of the German-American Bund. [Page 3.]

Job placements by the United States Employment Service declined by 3 per cent in February, for a total of 425,000, Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt announced.

President Roosevelt returned to the Capital after a week-end trip to his Hyde Park, N. Y., home which included a stopover at the twin Roosevelt residences in New York City, now up for sale.

Charges that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey delayed and prevented development of synthetic rubber production in the United States were described as without "a shadow of foundation" by W. S. Farish, President of the company, testifying before the Senate Defense Investigating Committee. [Page 1.]

Senator McKellar (D), of Tennessee, asked Director James V. McEntee of the Civilian Conservation Corps to supply the Senate Education and Labor Committee with data on how many young men had applied for CCC enrollment since the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.

The Senate extended to include Philippine navy personnel provisions of legislation to equalize rates of pay paid to Army defenders of the Philippines. The bill would authorize the Secretaries of War and Navy to pay members of the Philippine Army and Navy on the same basis as the United States forces.

Approximately 6,000 civic leaders were invited by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt to attend a one-day conference at the Capital April 12 on plans for raising $32,000,000 for the United Service Organizations.

In Europe: Riom Trials Recessed to April 15

Riom trials were suspended until April 15, although it was believed that the trials, which have displeased both Berlin and Vichy officials, will never be resumed. [Page 8.]

China has requested an exchange of diplomatic representatives with the Vatican, and has received a favorable reply, it was announced in Chungking.

Nazis arrested 1,000 Norwegian schoolteachers, according to Norwegian Telegraph agency reports received in London.

Germany executed two nurses in a children's home for hoarding sugar and candy, under new drastically-strengthened food regulations to cut down hoarding and "black market" operations.

New England: Fall River Settlement Menaced

Conflict over return of one man to work in the Fall River, Mass., cotton mills threatened to upset yesterday's settlement of a week-old war-production strike. [Page 5.]

A plan for mobilization and co-ordination of Massachusetts State Police, State Guard, local police, and civil defense organizations in case of serious emergency was laid before 30 police chiefs by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. [Page 2.]

First carload of scrapped automobile bodies, collected by New Hampshire civilians, was en route to steel mills. [Page 2.]

Women are replacing men in British industry in increasing numbers, thus releasing men for the armed services, the Rt. Rev. James H. Cockburn, Moderator of the Church of Scotland, declared in Boston. [Page 5.]

William C. Rogers of Cohasset, former Judge Advocate General of Massachusetts, and Martin T. Hall, Natick Town Moderator, were appointed United States Commissioners in Boston today. [Page 2.]

The War: Russians Blast at Nazi Bases

Russia: Russian armies continued to hammer at key Nazi bases, but little change was reported in front line positions. The Nazis claim to have "frustrated" a Soviet tank attack in an important battle near Lake Ilmen.

At Sea: Berlin claimed that two Allied transports were sunk in continued attacks on a convoy bound for Russia from the United States. Neutral reports, however, said the convoy reached its destination despite Nazi attacks. [Page 1.]

Africa: Stormy weather limited action to patrol sorties.

Burma: British Imperial troops, handicapped by hostility of the Burmese, were driven back to within 10 miles of Prome, gateway to Burma's oil fields. Chinese, however, received reinforcements and were expected to hold their own around Toungoo.

New Guinea: Allied airmen bombed Japanese base of Lae in New Guinea, destroying hangars and airfield installations.

Americas: Economic Steps by U. S. and Cuba

Cuba and the United States were reported in Havana to be in agreement on a series of financial and economic co-operative measures following week-end discussions between President Batista and his cabinet.

Japan's naval attaché to Chile, Rear Admiral Kabumi Yukishita, paid formal calls on Chilean naval and military chiefs and gave a banquet for Chilean admirals.

A technical mission will be named by the Mexican Government shortly to supervise purchases in the United States of new war material for the army under the recent lend-lease agreement.

Bermuda has adopted sugar rationing because of the world shortage and the need to conserve shipping space, it was announced. The Government order limits consumption to 12 ounces a person a week.

National: Italian Newspapermen Re-arrested

Two Italian newspapermen were re-arrested as enemy aliens in New York City by Federal agents. Both had been detained at the start of the war and released on parole. No explanation was made.

Three thousand Japanese residents of the Los Angeles harbor district were ordered by the Army to vacate by noon, April 5. This evacuation will bring to more than 5,000 the total of Japanese cleared from the Los Angeles area.

Consumer News: Ban on Vacuum Cleaners

Manufacture of vacuum cleaners was ordered halted April 30 by the War Production Board, which also advised that there will be "a completely adequate supply" of razor blades notwithstanding curtailments. The Board also froze producers' prices on anthracite coal and issued two orders governing use of scarce materials in printing inks. [Page 1.]

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Tuesday, March 31, 1942

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Weather Predictions

FAIR | SHOWERS | WARM | COOLER | TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Two Million Ready for Big Test Blackout

Greater Boston to join in rehearsal which may end conflict between army and civilians.

When nearly 2,000,000 Greater Boston residents blackout their lights tonight and 49 communities join in a realistic "surprise" air-raid rehearsal, a long-standing conflict between the Army and civilian defense officials may be resolved.

Behind the scenes, it can be disclosed, defense leaders have long protested an Army decision which prevents them from using the air-raid sirens to mobilize ARP personnel.

An estimated 150,000 wardens, auxiliary firemen, and other workers will be mobilized by telephone tonight. Can it be done on a moment's notice?

If the services can be mobilized quickly enough by phone, the Army apparently will be justified in its contention: namely, that nothing is so important as ruling out all possibility of anyone's being frightened by a false alarm.

If, however, it takes from half to three quarters of an hour to get ARP workers on duty—as it did yesterday when Cambridge had a surprise mobilization—some better, more efficient method than the telephone plainly will be necessary.

Last-Minute Activity

Meanwhile, as defense centers hummed with last-minute activity in preparation for the test tonight, housewives, storekeepers, apartment dwellers, and persons who work in the evening looked forward to their first experiment with closely simulated air raid conditions.

Just as if the planes were spotted out over the North Atlantic, a test warning will be flashed to report centers shortly after 8:30.

Wardens' telephones will ring in thousands of parlors, and the message will be delivered: "Air raid warning: Green 1."

Faces at the windows of hundreds of thousands of homes will see the man with the white arm band pacing up and down the sidewalk. In Boston, the gas street lights will blink out and neighboring houses will immediately go black.

Then—a period of waiting.

May Be No 'Raid'

Perhaps the "planes" will be driven off. Perhaps they were "friendly," after all. There may be no "raid."

But sooner or later—tonight, at least—the "Green 2" will flash over the wires, electric light companies will be warned by a new system of tapping signals, and all street lights will go dark.

The blackout is on.

A fire is reported—and auxiliary firemen leap into instant action. Auxiliary police, guarding alarm boxes, drive away playful children, prevent them from sending in a false alarm. Nurses, demolition squads, first aid groups, stand by.

All traffic in Boston comes to a stop, as cars pull over to the curb,

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

U. S. Uniting Allied Global War Effort; Japanese Trap British Unit in Burma; Convoy Beats Off Nazi Raid in Arctic

German destroyer and 3 U-boats damaged in attack on Allied supply line to Russia.

NEW YORK, March 31 (CBS)—Reports reaching Switzerland from Paris tonight say that the Germans have set up a commission of inquiry to find out why German forces at St. Nazaire were caught by surprise, the British Radio reported in a news program recorded at the CBS short-wave listening station.

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, March 31

German naval attacks on a convoy carrying British and American supplies to Murmansk have been beaten off by British and Russian forces with one large German destroyer damaged and three U-boats severely damaged if not sunk, the British Admiralty announced today.

Breaking official silence for the first time on the northern sea battle about which the Germans have been boasting for four days, the Admiralty said two British ships were damaged, the new 8,000-ton cruiser Trinidad and the 1,375-ton destroyer Eclipse. Both returned to their port, however, a communiqué said.

The British and Russians engaged the enemy March 29 as the convoy was plowing its way through heavy seas. Visibility, reduced by frequent snowstorms, hindered the operations.

The Trinidad opened fire on one large enemy destroyer which she crippled and set on fire, the Admiralty communiqué said. The Eclipse scored a direct hit on a German destroyer but the arrival of two more German destroyers forced her to break off the engagement.

Two Nazi Boats Escape

Two additional destroyers escaped the Trinidad after she had started to chase them.

The British said the United Nations' forces, in addition to engaging in the surface battles, discovered the presence of U-boats and three of them were "severely damaged if not sunk."

The German version of the battle stated that in four days of continuing attacks on the convoy that a total of three transports were sunk, a fourth probably sunk, one British cruiser torpedoed, and another convoy vessel damaged by bombs.

The latest German claim regarding the battle issued by the High Command today asserted that two transports had been sunk at the entrance of Kola Bay, which leads to the Russian port of Archangel.

Problems for Nazis

A third ship was claimed torpedoed in the heavy seas at the approaches of Murmansk, the Germans said, adding "its loss must be presumed." A fourth medium-sized ship was said to have been heavily damaged by bombs.

The Berlin correspondent of the Zurich, Switzerland, newspaper La

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United States Army Signal Corps from International Soundphoto

President Quezon — Gen. Douglas MacArthur

Wearing a bush jacket, tin hat, and jodhpurs, the Philippines Chief Executive is shown as he chatted with the American commander in the latter's headquarters during the Battle of Luzon. Both men are now in Australia. This is one of the first photographs to reach the United States from the Philippines since the Japanese attacked the islands.

Standard Oil Head Denies Synthetic Rubber Retarded

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31 — Surrounded by a galaxy of technical, business and legal talent, W. S. Farish, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey today flatly denied as without a "shadow of foundation" the charges that his company retarded synthetic rubber production in America.

Mr. Farish appeared before the Senate Committee investigating the national defense program, to reply to accusations of Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, last week. Mr. Farish was supported by F. A. Howard, Vice-President of the Standard Oil Company and President of the Standard Development Company, a subsidiary, and by John W. Davis, as counsel.

In a highly technical discussion, involving patents, secret processes and the connection of Standard with the big German chemical trust, Mr. Farish got through only half of a comprehensive 26-page brief. But it was far enough to represent a blanket repudiation of the Arnold charge that the agreement with the German company had hampered America's war effort.

Arnold Charges

Mr. Arnold charged that Standard and I. C. Ferbenindustrie entered a world cartel in which Standard swapped its discoveries in synthetic rubber production for the German discoveries in making synthetic gasoline. Mr. Farish acknowledged the agreement but denied it had injured United States interests.

"I preface my discussion by saying that any charges that the Standard Oil Company or any of its officers has been in the slightest respect disloyal to the United States are unwarranted and untrue," Mr. Farish said. "I repel all such insinuations with all the vigor at my command. I do so with indignation and resentment."

It was obvious that the Senate Committee felt the unraveling of the international tangle of agreements would take some time and require technical skill.

Referring to Mr. Arnold's charges, Mr. Farish said: "It seems to me that the press and others have gone beyond the evidence which the Committee has heard, and probably through misapprehension."

Charges Branded Untrue

Specifically branded as "untrue" or "unfounded" were the following charges:

That Standard attempted in 1939 to establish relations with Japan

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Chinese force pushes to relieve Toungoo; Allied bombers blast New Guinea air base.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The supreme necessity of Britain's coming to an understanding with India is indicated in the Burma fighting, where British troops are in a serious situation through the help given to the advancing Japanese by the people of Burma.

Japanese and Burmese troops driving northward near the coast toward Prome, gateway to Burma's oil fields, were 10 miles nearer the town since yesterday, having reached Shwedaung, some 10 miles south of Prome. Two days ago, General Alexander's force was 30 miles south of that town. British mechanized units appeared to have been cut off in the rapid advance. However, a counterattack was under way the results of which were not known.

On the left flank, where Chinese forces guarding the road to Mandalay, on the east, had been surrounded at Toungoo, a more hopeful situation developed as Chinese reinforcements, driving down from the north, had recaptured Kyungon, 10 miles north of Toungoo and were in a position to release the 10,000 Chinese trapped by the Japanese.

In the Southwest Pacific where the Australians have announced they have won local air superiority, General MacArthur's airmen made a heavy attack on Lae, New Guinea base to which the Japanese were being forced by flood waters, doing serious damage to airfield hangars, runways, and general installation. Japanese fighters told off to meet the Allied bombers apparently received an unpleasant surprise in the deadly work done by the tail gunners of the bombers. So long as the Allies retain this advantage in the air over Australia it would seem that the danger of invasion is being kept at a distance.

Burma:

Chinese reinforcements for the outnumbered defenders of Toungoo have recaptured the railroad town of Kyungon, 10 miles north of Toungoo, in their push southward, an Army spokesman announced today.

He said the rescue force also had destroyed an enemy battalion and captured much booty in the Kyungon area.

By making contact with 10,000 Chinese troops holding the eastern part of Toungoo against 18,000 Japanese in the western half, he said, communications which were broken before the Battle of Toungoo have been re-established.

Toungoo has been described by the Chinese only as an outpost south of the potential main battle

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

New Pacific War Council adds to vital role Washington plays in drive against Axis.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31—The increasing extent to which direction of the United Nations war effort is being centered in Washington is underlined by the first meeting here tomorrow of the newly-formed Pacific War Council.

At present all three existing Allied War Councils are now established in the American capital with President Roosevelt exercising direct or indirect control over their actions. In addition to the Pacific War Council, this city now houses the Anglo-American High Command, formally known as the Combined Chiefs of Staff Group, as well as the new Inter-American Defense Board.

Among them, these three groups control Allied war efforts in every part of the globe with the exception of the Soviet Union and China, although the latter's membership on the Pacific War Council will effectively increase the co-ordination of effort between Washington and Chungking. In addition, Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff also keeps in closest touch with Anglo-American deliberations through the White House.

Closer Co-ordination Seen

Although officials here declare that efficiency is heightened by having the overall Allied offensive and defensive strategy directed from a single center, there are predictions that steps will eventually be necessary to co-ordinate more closely the activities of these three councils.

From an analysis of the different groups, it is apparent that they are designed to acccomplish separate ends, and that, therefore, there is little present collaboration between them. For example:

1. The Pacific War Council is composed of civilian diplomats and political figures and is apparently designed to harmonize the sometimes conflicting military and naval interests of the United States, Great Britain, China, the Netherlands, Australia, New Zealand and Canada insofar as Southwestern Pacific hostilities are concerned.

Those who will attend the initial meeting tomorrow, in addition to President Roosevelt are: Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs; Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister to the United States; Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador; Dr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister; Dr. Alexander Loudon, the Netherlands Minister; and Hume Wrong, Councillor of the Canadian Legation.

2. The Inter-American Defense Board is a permanent staff of high military officials of the 21 American Republics and is apparently limited to the formation of defense plans for the Western Hemisphere in line with the mutual interest declarations of the 1940 Havana Conference and the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Conference. The present limited scope of this Board may be judged from the fact that both

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Move to Defeat Tinkham in Primaries Opens

Up and Down Beacon Hill

A strongly organized G. O. P. campaign is developing to gain Republican primary defeat of Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts as punishment of his pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist record.

Opening salvo of the drive is the distribution by Philip G. Bowker, former Brookline State Representative, of a circular pointing out that the free franked envelopes of Representative Tinkham, among others, were used for distribution of Nazi propaganda.

In this circular Mr. Bowker indicates that such use of Tinkham envelopes was discovered during the investigation of the activities of George Sylvester Viereck, convicted German propagandist. Viereck recently was sentenced to 2 to 6 years' imprisonment for withholding details of his propaganda activities from the State Department.

The Bowker circular covers one sheet the size of two newspaper pages. It includes clippings tracing the Viereck investigation and trial and others outlining the New York drive to defeat Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York as the result of the Viereck trial revelations.

Bowker Statement

Included in the circular is Mr. Bowker's statement:

"As Congressman Fish has been repudiated by the citizens and leaders in New York State, so should we in Massachusetts repudiate Congressman Tinkham for his being involved in this dangerous threat to our national safety."

Former Representative Bowker is considered a candidate against Representative Tinkham, although he has made no formal declaration.

Furthermore, it has been frequently reported that Representative Christian A. Herter (R), of Boston, Speaker of the House of Representatives, will enter the field against the bearded Tinkham.

If Mr. Herter does declare his candidacy, political observers believe Mr. Bowker will step aside and give his former House chieftain a clear shot at the pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist.

In a two-man primary fight, either Mr. Herter or Mr. Bowker would defeat Mr. Tinkham, observers believe. Certainly, Representa-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Somerville Teachers Who Marry Men in Service Can Retain Jobs

In the first action of its kind in Massachusetts, the Somerville School Committee has voted to permit women school teachers to marry men in the military service and retain their jobs.

The Committee, which has been discouraging the employment of married women for four years, thus deliberately by-passed its own ruling of 1938 virtually prohibiting them.

The ruling resulted at the time in the dismissal of about 15 married teachers and precipitated a two-year legal battle by the discharged women, ending in 1940 with a decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court upholding the School Committee's action.

In a neat technical maneuver, the Committee has preserved its original ruling intact by following through on automatic dismissal of such teachers upon marriage, but voting for immediate re-employment to continue for the duration of the war and six months thereafter.

This ruling applies only if the husband is of a rank no higher than that of non-commissioned officer.

The new concession was made as a result of the specific case of a Somerville teacher whose fiance will go into the service tomorrow morning as a private. There are a number of other teachers whose plans will also be affected by the ruling, according to Everett W. Ireland, Superintendent of Schools in Somerville, and also a member of one of Somerville's Selective Service Boards.

Mr. Ireland said today that the decision of the School Committee was also influenced by the shortage of trained teachers due to the war conditions. Many teachers have been drawn into various branches of war service, he explained, leaving the schools to substitute new teachers with no training whatsoever.

Another technicality in Somerville's ruling of 1938 concerning married teachers specifies that "no married women whose husbands are gainfully employed shall be retained in the schools."

"You could hardly call a soldier making $21 a month 'gainfully employed' financially," Mr. Ireland pointed out, but added that the ruling of last night was made independent of this qualification.

New Cut on Consumer Goods Hits Many Familiar Articles

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31—In a new far-reaching slash at consumer goods, touching hundreds of household articles from lawn mowers to zippers, the War Production Board has ordered huge savings of rubber and metals for the war.

On some items, WPB prohibited manufacture entirely in the near future; on others it ordered drastic curtailments.

Not only will thousands of tons of iron, steel, copper, and zinc be saved by the curtailment but manufacturing plants will be freed for war work.

Latest curtailment is that of vacuum cleaners, production of which was ordered halted after April 30 by the WPB as a preliminary to converting the $85,000,000 industry entirely to war work.

Eighteen companies, with factory employment totaling about 12,000 workers, were affected by the shutdown order, but approximately one-fourth of the industry already has been converted entirely.

Among those slated for conversion are 200 plants making electric appliances which will be entirely converted within a few months to the manufacture of fuses, 20-millimeter feed mechanism, shot and shell, bomb carriers, gas tanks and gun mounts.

These plants will be allowed to speed up production from now until May 31 to an output about 1½ times their 1941 output, without the use of critical materials. After that date, all production will stop except defense orders.

Included in the list of appliances not to manufacture after May 31 are electric toasters, bottle warmers, chafing dishes, corn poppers, percolators, steam tables, fireplaces, radiator heaters, curling irons, trouser pressers, permanent wave equipment, flatirons, food mixers, juice extractors, dry shavers, hair clippers and heating units for ranges, water heaters, and ironers.

In another order the WPB said that after July 1 no metal shall be used in a group of household articles including coat hangers, shoe trees, pot cover holders, picnic stoves, cake coolers, candlesticks, and curtain rods. During the three months before production is stopped on these so-called non-essential articles, manufacturers

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Saltonstall Outlines Use of State's Protective Units Under Emergencies

Dowling Quits Boston Board Of Assessors

John C. L. Dowling, member of the Boston Board of Assessors, today retired from that office after more than 30 years of public service in various City and State posts.

Mr. Dowling was appointed to the $6,000-a-year post in 1937 by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield. His career as a public servant began in 1909, when he joined the Boston Finance Commission, serving thereafter as Secretary, and eventually Chairman. He was connected with the Commission for 20 years, resigning in 1929 to become Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

In 1933, he was elected President of the Boston Watch and Ward Society. Mayor Mansfield appointed him Director of Public Welfare, a post which he held for a short time before becoming Assessor in 1937. The retirement was announced by W. J. Doyle, Chairman of the Retirement Board, who also revealed the retirement of 13 other city employees. They included Francis J. Cahill, Vice-Principal of the Washington School in Allston.

Tercentenary Fete For First Scaling Of Mt. Washington

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., March 31 (AP)—A celebration of the 300th anniversary of the first recorded ascent of Mount Washington was planned today for early June by Henry N. Teague, President of the cog railway that serves the 6,300-foot peak, loftiest in the Northeast.

The ceremonies, probably on June 4, will mark the passing of the third century since Darby Field, a member of the Oyster River settlement, now known as Durham, N. H., left two overawed Indian guides behind to reach the hurricane-swept summit.

Mr. Darby made the ascent in 1642. The two guides halted on the upper slopes and refused to climb to the summit because they believed it to be the abode of the Great Spirit.

Mr. Teague said that while the war might necessarily curtail operation of the railroad, plans were being made to continue service this year.

Winant to Return To London Shortly

CONCORD, N. H., March 31 (AP)—John G. Winant, Ambassador to Great Britain, today said he expected to return to London "within a fortnight."

Mr. Winant planned to leave Boston on the 5:15 plane for New York, and then go to Washington. He said he planned to return here "for a day or two" before leaving for England.

Sale by Auction

By Order of RUDOLPH P. PAULY of Chestnut Street, Boston

(Who is retiring from business)

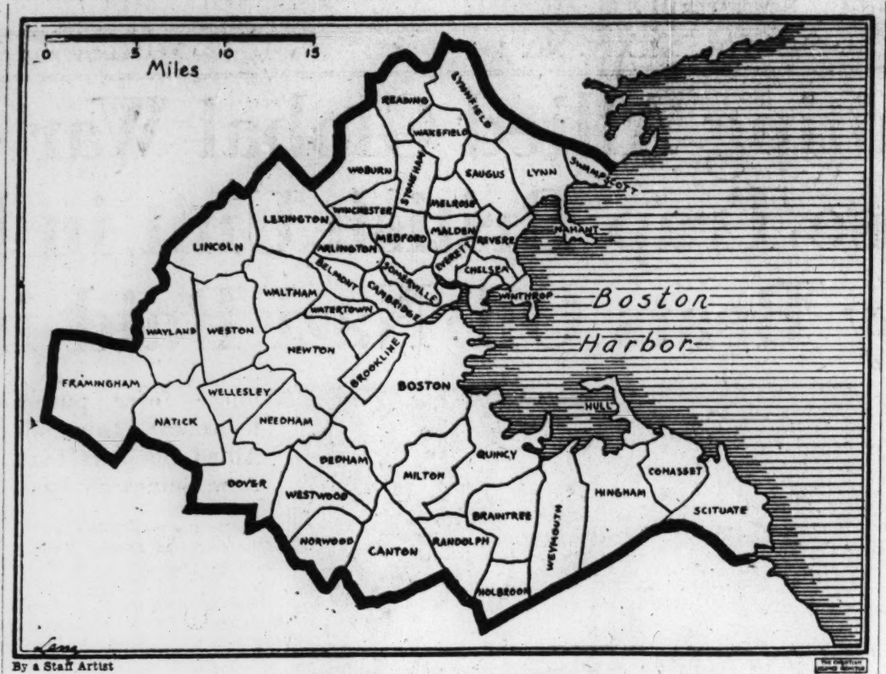
Collection of Early American Furniture, Currier & Ives Prints, Glass & Willard Clocks. Sale this afternoon: March 31st, and tomorrow, Wednesday afternoon, April 1st at 1:30 P. M.

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BOSTON



By a Staff Artist

Blackout Area for Tonight

These 49 cities and towns—Greater Boston—will stage New England's most ambitious joint blackout tonight in a "surprise" test closely simulating air-raid conditions. The area, 600 square miles in extent, includes more than 1,750,000 persons.

Drive Started To Beat Tinkham In the Primaries

Continued from Page 1

tive Tinkham would be forced to abandon his usual remote-control campaign policy of taking hunting expeditions.

On the other hand, a multiple candidacy battle would probably give Mr. Tinkham another Republican nomination, which in the new 19th District would be tantamount to election victory.

In past years, Representative Tinkham has been elected for term after term from a Democratic district. Under the recent legislative reapportionment of Congressional districts, Mr. Tinkham's district was made Republican by about 25,000 votes. Democratic Wards 9 and 11 of Boston were eliminated from his district, Republican Brookline and Newton added.

Whether Representative Herter will abandon his post in Washington as Deputy Director of the Office of Facts and Figures is still somewhat uncertain. It is known that Mr. Herter considers his Washington post as part of the nation's war effort which he is doing everything to further.

Before he makes his decision, the Speaker must determine whether he can be of greater service in Washington or more helpful by driving to defeat one of the Congressional isolationists blamed by many for the nation's lack of full preparedness for active war.

Various Republican leaders, including Wendell L. Willkie, are definitely committed to efforts to eliminate G. O. P. isolationists in Congress. Thus the drive against Mr. Tinkham is part of a national movement.

If Mr. Herter does run for the Tinkham post, Massachusetts may be treated to the political spectacle of two legislative presiding officers campaigning for Congressional seats.

Angier L. Goodwin, who recently resigned as President of the Senate to assume the position of Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, is reported ready to run for the Eighth Congressional district seat, now held by Representative Arthur D. Healey (D). The legislative reapportionment of Congressional districts turned the Healey district Republican and made it a "setup" for Mr. Goodwin.

Herter and Goodwin campaigns might be the bright spots in an otherwise potentially dull political year in Massachusetts. If, as expected, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall seeks re-election his victory is almost conceded. Other Republican major officeholders probably would seek another term, except William E. Hurley, State Treasurer, whose three successive terms bar him from seeking another term.

Edgar M. Mills

Two Million Greater Boston Residents Ready for Blackout

Continued from Page 1

elevated railway cars cluster in the stations, busses and streetcars stop moving.

In Other Places

Elsewhere, in scattered towns, some traffic continues to creep along the streets — cautiously, timidly, feeling its way along in the dark.

Lights in nearly a million homes go out. Only here and there a spot of illumination persists—an attic light left on, a carelessly covered window, a legitimate beacon for airplanes or seagoing vessels.

Finally, the weird "whoo-oop" of the sirens, and the blast of factory whistles and the church bells and all the other assorted noises. "Enemy planes" are just five minutes away.

Just as if the grimmest of emergencies were actually at hand, every final precaution is taken.

Will Be Warned

Some men and women, in theaters, restaurants, public buildings will be warned—and asked to stay where they are.

Those at home will be rigidly required to stay inside.

No one will be allowed so much as to cross the street, unless he has some very good reason to do so.

This is the "real thing." . . . And then, the "all clear."

How quickly did the ARP services become completely mobilized? Quickly enough to have protected citizens in case there really had been enemy planes on the way?

How complete was the blackout? Were there any further instances of willful violation?

Could the sirens be heard?

Was traffic satisfactorily cleared off the Boston streets? Or was the number of vehicles caught by the "Green 2" (blue)—and forced to stop immediately, almost in its tracks—so great as to block the roads? Who was right—the Boston Committee on Public Safety, in forbidding traffic movement between the "Green 2" and the "Green 3," or the Massachusetts Committee, in suggesting that it continue to move along?

These and similar questions can only be answered tomorrow. They are the matters the defense officials will be particularly interested in getting clear.

Meanwhile a few incidental facts contributing to the novelty of tonight's test are already known:

1. Liquor stores in Boston have been directed by the Licensing Board to comply completely with the blackout regulations. There have, in the past, been instances of saloons being prosecuted in court for willful or careless violation.

2. The weather prediction is "light showers."

3. In a few northern towns in "Region 5" (Metropolitan Boston), wardens will be summoned to their posts by the fire whistle, not by telephone.

Blackouts Listed In Massachusetts

Blackouts in Massachusetts scheduled for tonight and tomorrow (Wednesday), as compiled from lists of the State Committee on Public Safety:

Tonight

Simultaneous area test, at unannounced time, affecting:

Arlington, Belmont, Boston, Braintree, Brookline, Canton, Cambridge, Chelsea, Cohasset, Dedham, Dover, Everett, Framingham, Hingham, Holbrook, Hull, Lexington, Lincoln, Lynn, Lynnfield, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Milton, Nahant, Natick, Needham, Newton, Norwood, Quincy, Randolph, Reading, Revere, Saugus, Scituate, Stoneham, Somerville, Swampscott, Wakefield, Waltham, Watertown, Wayland, Wellesley, Weston, Westwood, Weymouth, Winchester, Winthrop, Woburn

Others tonight elsewhere in the State, or at different times:

Milford ..... Surprise
Sharon 9-9:30

Tomorrow (Wednesday)

Seekonk ..... Surprise

Test Violations

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 31 (AP)—Joseph B. Montero of Providence, R. I., was given a 30-day sentence in the House of Correction today for driving his automobile without lights during a test blackout. Judge Benjamin suspended the sentence but fined him $20 for driving more than 40 miles an hour.

Thomas Majkut was given a three months suspended sentence for refusing to extinguish the lights in his home during the blackout.

Transport Draft for East's Oil

By the Associated Press

Acting to combat the East's petroleum supply emergency, Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes today directed that oil transportation facilities of the Middle West be made available immediately for eastward oil movements.

Describing the program as "revolutionary," he said it provided for a complete, voluntary rearrangement of the present methods and directions in which supplies are moved.

The main objective was set forth as making possible the release of rail tank cars now used only within the Midwest for service in moving petroleum and its products to the large eastern consuming area where a supply problem has resulted from ship tanker sinkings and diversions.

The co-ordinator directed that tank cars at all water, pipeline and refinery terminals of the Midwest be placed in common pools, regardless of ownership, so that all might be used with maximum efficiency, and he asked the industry to take steps at once for reversal of pipelines, so that instead of moving oil South or West the conduits would move it North or East.

The petroleum industry of the Midwest, Mr. Ickes said, proposes to reorganize the oil movements through a wholesale series of exchanges, loans and sales of supplies, by substituting one form of transportation for another, and by putting all transport facilities to maximum efficiency.

Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes ordered yesterday a 10,000-barrel increase in the recommended daily rate for the production of Michigan crude oil and other petroleum liquids during April to relieve the oil shortage in New England.

The Co-ordinator's action raised the daily recommended rate for production of all liquids, including but not limited to crude oil, condensate and natural gasoline, from 50,200 to 60,200 barrels daily.

Lowest Bid $210,000 For Airport Work

War Activities in New England

Expand Boston Airport—A $210,000 bid made by John Gallo of Sagamore was the lowest offer received by the State Public Works Commission today on a project calling for extension and widening of a runway at the Commonwealth airport in East Boston.

The project calls for extension of the northeast, southwest runway from 3,000 to 4,000 feet. The width of the runway is to be 700 feet. Included in the bid was construction of a 40-foot wide causeway from Governors Island to the southeast end of the airport for use as a road for trucks carrying fill from Governors Island.

Under the project plans, the contractor may level Governors Island to obtain fill for the runway.

The runway extension constitutes the first improvement in the airport since the State took over the field from the City of Boston.

U. S. Seeks R. I. Air Field—Gov. J. Howard McGrath asked the Rhode Island General Assembly today for authority to turn over the State airport at Hillsgrove to the Federal Government.

In a letter declaring it "a matter of great military urgency," he asked the right to lease the property at $1 a year. He said the use to which the airport will be put was a confidential matter whch he would discuss only with members of the legislative committee if such information is desired.

Plans for Boston Army Day—In conjunction with Boston's Army Day observance, April 6, the 26th Infantry Division's chemical warfare section will stage a gas demonstration on Boston Common, Lieut. Col. Louis L. Morse of Waban, Division Personnel Officer, announced today.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin have been invited by Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt of Belmont, Division Commander, to have noon mess on the Common.

The chemical warfare section will set up a gas chamber, and the public will be permitted to test the four types of Army gas masks—service, training, optical, and diaphragm. A modern gasproof shelter with air locks and decontamination apparatus and materials will be on display. Civilians will be able to get a whiff of the various gases from sample bottles.

There also will be a demonstration by an antitank platoon of the 181st, and music will be furnished by the 181st band. The program will start at 12:30 p. m. Mess will be served at 1 o'clock. The gas demonstration will be held from 1 to 3 p. m., and then a smoke screen will be laid. At 3:30 there will be a 15-minute drill, followed by a concert from 3:45 to 5:30 p. m.

Open House at Devens—Visitors will be admitted to Fort Devens without passes on Army Day, as part of an open-house policy there. Featuring the celebration will be a display of the latest type Army equipment, to be followed by an afternoon band concert. Chemical troops will join with several Army tactical planes in a demonstration of smoke screening.

Navy Seizes Fore River Land—Expansion of the Fore River ship yard plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company to include 42.29 acres of land in Quincy and Braintree, Mass., adjacent to the plant was made possible yesterday by the seizure of the property for the Navy by condemnation proceedings.

Owners of the land are Matthew P. Scullin, James Donovan, Cities Service Company, Fore River Railroad Corporation, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Robert H. Gallagher, Assistant United States Attorney, deposited $62,653 in Federal Court as estimated compensation to the owners after Judge Francis J. W. Ford approved the seizure.

Eastern Steamship Names Litchfield Marine Head

After serving as Port Captain of the Eastern Steamship Lines at Boston for several years, Capt. Roland M. Litchfield has just been named Marine Superintendent of the Company, it was announced today. His headquarters will be at Foster's Wharf, Boston, from which he will have full supervision over all company ships.


By a Staff Photographer

New United States Commissioners

Martin T. Hall, left, Natick Town Moderator, and Col. William C. Rogers of Cohasset were today sworn in as United States Commissioners by Judge Francis J. W. Ford, right, of the Federal District Court. Colonel Rogers is a former Judge Advocate General of Massachusetts.

Two Named To U. S. Posts And Sworn In

William C. Rogers of Cohasset, former Judge Advocate General of Massachusetts, and Martin T. Hall, Natick Town Moderator, were today sworn in as United States Commissioners by Judge Francis J. W. Ford of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts.

Appointment of the two men to fill existing vacancies in the Commissioner's office once more gives Boston a full complement of commissioners. Senior Commissioner Howard W. Robbins of Lexington is on leave from the Commissioner's office for the duration of the war. He is a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army Reserves.

General Rogers, a member of the State Bar since 1899, is a graduate of Harvard University. He is a former special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States on war claims, and has been associated in law practice with the former District Court Judge, John Perrins.

Mr. Hall has been Moderator in Natick for 30 years. Also a graduate from Harvard, he has served as State Representative and a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, and as Master and Auditor in the State Court.

Drop Expected In Parkway Tolls

HARTFORD, Conn., March 31 (AP)—The State Highway Department, after declaring "it would require an inspired prophet to reach an accurate conclusion," speculated today that, on the basis of toll receipts on the Merritt Parkway in Fairfield County, automobile travel might be 25 per cent less this summer than the peak totals of 1941.

Travel on the Parkway, the Department said averaged from 7 to 21 per cent higher during the early months of 1941 than for the corresponding period in 1940, but during the two months that gasoline was rationed by night and Sunday closing of stations a 10 per cent average decrease was noted.

Approximate toll receipts on the Merritt Parkway were:

1940: June, $55,000; July, $66,000; August, $75,000; September, $70,000; October, $59,000; November, $45,000; December, $37,000.

1941: June, $67,000; July, $76,000; August, $81,000; September, $61,000; October, $55,000; November, $51,000; December, $43,000.

The toll is 10 cents and there are two stations on the Parkway, at Milford and Greenwich.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Lowell Institute lecture entitled, "The Road to Courage: Source of Morale in Men and Nations," by Dr. Henry Wyman Holmes. Open free to the public at the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Wednesday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Army Exhibition," by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff, will be the subject of this forenoon discussion. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Here Are Your Orders

Here are a few of the Safety Committee's hints on what to do—and what not to do—tonight if you are included in the Metropolitan Boston blackout:

Watch the street lights. When they go out, the blackout is on.

Listen carefully for the sirens; their first blasts may follow somewhat later. During their weird "whoo-oop," the "enemy" is "overhead." The single-pitched note is the "all clear."

Don't expect to travel very far after 8:30 p. m. If depending on railroad trains out of Boston (which will run on schedule), try to be at the station by 8:30. Autos must be parked by the curb; elevated cars will stop; pedestrians must get off the streets.

Keep your dog in the house. Have pity on the warden, whose actions might well appear sinister to Fido.

Use flashlights if you wish, indoors, but make sure that the light comes through an aperture ⅛-inch in diameter (or less) and that the beam is always pointed down.

If planning to attend the movies or theater, go ahead—but get there before 8:30.

Don't forget to put out the parking lights if you leave your car.

Don't forget to turn out the attic and cellar lights if you leave home.

Above all—follow the warden's instructions.

30 Bay State Police Chiefs Hear Plans of Recent Parley

Plans for mobilization and coordination of local police, defense, State Guard, State Police and Army units in event of emergencies were outlined today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to 30 Massachusetts police chiefs.

Assisting the Governor in presenting the plan were Capt. John F. Stokes, Acting State Commissioner of Public Safety, and Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commandant of the First Corps Area.

The plans were developed from an 11-point program formulated at a recent police conference on civilian defense in Washington. It provides for "protection against espionage, sabotage, planned disorders and major disaster."

The Commonwealth, under the plan, is divided into nine districts, coinciding with those established by the Office of Civilian Defense and the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Governor Saltonstall is to appoint three police officials as mobilization officers in each district. These officers will make a complete inventory and appraisal of police resources in their district. Furthermore they will determine the extent of aid which each police force can extend to neighboring communities in an emergency.

Vulnerable points within each district will be identified. The mobilization officers, in conference with State and local police, will develop plans for adequate protection in each district.

It was explained to the police chiefs that investigation of espionage, sabotage and the like will be continued under the "joint auspices of Federal, State and local police, in close collaboration with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which, by executive order of the President, is acting as a nationwide clearing house for such criminal intelligence."

Mobilization of various units, it is explained, can be effected only by order of the Governor or his duly authorized agent. When need for outside help arises, police chiefs were told to communicate with mobilization officers in their district, who will notify the Governor and obtain the required additional help.

Under the national program each state would have a defense coordinator to direct the activity of a state defense council to co-ordinate national and local protection activity.

The attending police chiefs were told that mobilized forces are not to be used to police common disturbances or ordinary labor disputes. They are to be reserved for major emergency, in which life, property, and public safety generally are "seriously threatened."

First Scrapped Bodies Of N. H. Autos Shipped

By the Associated Press

Concord, N. H., March 31

The first carload of scrapped automobile bodies collected by the State Council of Defense today was en route to Butler, Pa.

Emile J. Soucy, Director of the State Conservation Committee, said the shipment indicated that about 50,000 auto bodies scattered throughout the State may be profitably hauled to steel mills. The metal was crushed in a machine here before it was loaded for shipment.

State Troopers and civilians have aided in "spotting" old car bodies which have been hauled here to be scrapped.

State Senator Krapf Called Into Service

Lieut. Col. George W. Krapf (retired), member of the Massachusetts Senate, has been ordered to active Army duty. He joins several other legislators already on either Army or Navy active duty. He is a West Point graduate.

Colonel Krapf, a Pittsfield Republican, is serving his second term on Beacon Hill. He is Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR SHOWERS WARM COOLER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Few light showers tonight, with no important changes in temperature. Gentle winds.

Southwest Maine: Little change in temperature tonight. Occasional very light snow after midnight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Occasional very light snow, except snow mixed with rain in the south portion. Little change in temperature tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Scattered light showers. Little change in temperature tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:36 p. m.: height, 10.3 feet.
Wednesday, 11:58 a. m.: height, 10.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:37 p. m.



By a Staff Artist

So This Is the Blackout

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy.
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered as second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

U. S. Moves to Denaturalize Citizens Loyal to the Axis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31—The Department of Justice announced it expects to denaturalize during the next few months fully 1,000 foreign-born American citizens who are known to the Government to be aiding the Axis in the United States. Approximately 300 cases against members of the German-American Bund and similar organizations are being made ready for immediate prosecution.

The first and most significant case will be the denaturalization of Fritz Kuhn, former leader of the Bund. Now imprisoned in Sing Sing for embezzlement of Bund funds, Kuhn will be interned as an enemy alien upon his release from prison if the Federal court approves the denaturalization petition to be filed against him in New York.

Charles Fahy, Acting Attorney General, announced a series of conferences with United States attorneys from areas with large foreign-born populations for the purpose of expediting denaturalization proceedings against citizens known to have been active in the Bund and other Axis-dominated societies.

Washington Conferences

Mathias F. Correa, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York has been in conference throughout the day with James Rowe, Jr., assistant to the Attorney General; Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division; James M. McInerney and D. E. Balch of the Criminal Division.

J. Albert Woll, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, which includes Chicago, is expected here. United States attorneys from other districts in which the Bund and similar organizations have been active are expected to come to Washington for conferences during the next week.

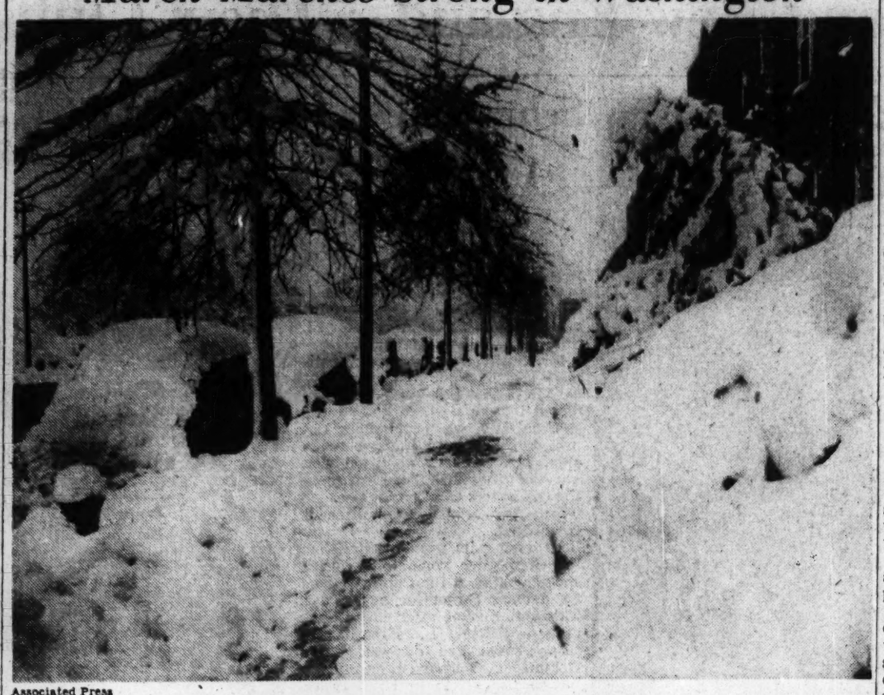
Mr. Fahy explained that, following the Attorney General's announcement of March 26, prompt and vigorous action is being taken to revoke the citizenship of persons whose actions subsequent to naturalization indicate that at the time of naturalization they retained allegiance to foreign countries. Holding office or active membership in the Bund and similar organizations is regarded as evidence of lack of attachment to the United States.

Denaturalization Proceedings

In his statement of March 26, the Attorney General announced that he had instructed United States attorneys to initiate denaturalization proceedings against 30 citizens "whose course of conduct, activities, and statements show their true allegiance and fidelity to be to a foreign country rather than to the United States."

In outlining the policy under which these proceedings are to be brought, the Attorney General said that the cases selected for immediate action involved propaganda activities, activity in subversive organizations, or other evidence to show a persistently disloyal attitude, as well as statements disavowing allegiance and loyalty to the United States.

March Marches Strong in Washington



Associated Press

Capital Has Fine Winter This Spring

Eight inches or so in the city itself, and as much as 12 inches outside is entirely too much snow to be of much use at any season of the year, and when it comes in with the robins and bluebirds and just-before-Easter hats and other spring finery, it is just too, too much. That's what Washington had on March 29. Pretty enough, bowing the trees and shrouding autos, but rather sloppy and altogether nasty when the sun got in its work.

Reuther Plan Is Aired Under Umpire Denny

DETROIT, March 31 (AP)—Before nearly 200 persons in the Auditorium of the General Motors Building, C. E. Wilson, General Motors President, and Walter P. Reuther, official of the United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations), undertook today a discussion of the so-called "Reuther Plan" for speeding up aircraft production in the automobile industry.

The meeting was officially a "joint press conference," held at Mr. Wilson's suggestion.

Chairman of the discussion was George V. Denny of New York, Director of Radio's "Town Hall." Opening the session, he described it as "unique in the annals of American industrial relations," and added that "the time has come to solve our problems together through orderly discussion and not through pressure groups."

Mr. Denny at the outset barred all discussion except that directly pertaining to the issue of efficient production. Subjects barred include the 40-hour week, double time for Sunday work, the closed shop, strikes, profits, wages, incomes of unions and the Nelson plan for joint labor-management committees.

The Army, Navy, and War Production Board all had representatives present. Twenty-five officials of the Corporation and the C. I. O. Union were invited guests.

The plan, as outlined by its author, contended that if idle machines and idle men of the automotive industry were fully mobilized, "it would be possible, after six months of preparation, to turn out 500 of the most modern fighting planes a day."

Dies' Attack on Wallace Group Not Sanctioned by Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31—House debate on the charge of Representative Martin Dies (D), of Texas, that "at least 35 high officials" of the Board of Economic Welfare, of which Vice-President Wallace is Chairman, are affiliated with Communist Front organizations, produced the following revelations:

1. Mr. Dies, Chairman of the Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, released his charges, in a letter ostensibly directed to Mr. Wallace, before Mr. Wallace received the letter himself. The Vice-President on Sunday said the charges "might as well" have come "from Goebbels himself."

2. Mr. Dies, furthermore, acted without knowledge of members of his own Committee. Representative Jerry Voorhis (D), of California, a member of the Committee, said no Committee meeting had preceded the writing or release of the Dies letter.

3. David S. Vaughan, chief of the Board's Administrative Management Division, listed by Mr. Dies as one of the 35 Reds, said he would start action against Mr. Dies for libel, if the latter's letter and charges are not "privileged." Congressmen have a cloak of immunity for any defamation of character they may spread, so long as it is made on the floor of Congress or under other circumstances connected with their Congressional duties.

May Affect Appropriation

4. A contest will occur when the House Committee on Accounts, a fortnight hence, takes up the financing of the continued operation of the Dies Committee. Chairman John J. Cochran (D) of Missouri, told the House "there is no set amount agreed upon and, anyway, Mr. Dies always asks for more than he is going to get so far as I am concerned."

Mr. Voorhis brought out that Mr. Vaughan, accused of being a sympathizer with Communism, had as his last connection before coming to Washington the Irving Trust Company, 1 Wall Street. Mr. Vaughan was charged by Mr. Dies with being a sponsor of the American League for Peace and Democracy. In a statement, Mr. Vaughan declared he had never been a member or a sponsor of the league.

The League For Peace and Democracy was shown by the Dies Committee some time ago to have been initiated and largely controlled by Communists, although it enlisted many moderate liberals under its high-sounding name. A curiosity of the situation is that J. B. Matthews, chief research worker for Mr. Dies and reputed to write his statements and speeches, was one of the former leaders of the League himslef. Later Mr. Matthews broke with his fellow travelers and enlisted with the Dies Committee.

Committee Members Ignored

Only about 40 members of the House were present as Mr. Voorhis, a member of the Dies Committee, told the background of the latest charges. He repeated a frequent lament that Mr. Dies does not consult the rest of the seven-man Committee before making his sensational charges.

"The Chairman's letter," he said, "contains a list of names. A couple of days ago one of the people on the Committee staff showed me some books and cards and things having to do with two or three or maybe four people.

"I expressed concern about some of that material and said I thought an effort should be made to bring any such evidence the Committee might have to the attention of the people who are in responsible positions in the Board of Economic Welfare in order that thorough investigation might be made. I said I believed action would be taken if anything substantial could be shown.

"The next thing I knew was that I was called on the telephone by a newspaper reporter, who said that some of this material had been read to him on the telephone, and he wanted me to tell him to whom it applied. The next thing I knew was the account in this morning's papers."

Vice-President Wallace's Board of Economic Welfare is regarded as potentially of great importance in the Capital.

Charges Echo in House

Representative Noah M. Mason (R) of Illinois, a member of the Dies Committee, opened discussion of the charges, and argued that Maurice Parmelee, Chief Economist of the Post-War Planning Agency, who is one of the 35 named by Mr. Dies, advocated the practice of nudism.

Representative Eugene E. Cox (D) of Georgia, followed with a denunciation of Mr. Parmelee.

Representative James F. O'Connor (D) of Montana, said he regretted his recent vote to continue the Dies Committee. He said the Committee was attacking Russia, an ally who is "fighting our fight."

Mr. Voorhis announced that he will offer a resolution at the Dies Committee's next meeting defining procedure. Mr. Voorhis, who unsuccessfully sponsored a resolution two years ago to define the Committee's procedure, renewed suggestions that the committee:

1. Make all information obtained by its investigators available first to other investigative agencies of the Government.
2. Place its information before the head of the agency concerned if it establishes, after adequate investigation, that a government worker is a member of an organization with Communist or Fascist leanings.
3. Make the entire matter public if the Department head does not act forthwith by dismissing the employee.

Nelson Favors Seaway Now

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 31—Letters from Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, and a representative of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada to a member of the State Assembly, favoring immediate construction of the power portion of the St. Lawrence Seaway Project were made public here today.

Mr. Nelson held it would be possible to arrange the construction in such a way as to employ a minimum of critical materials in the first two years.

Assemblyman Frank J. Caffery (D), of Buffalo, leader of the legislative group opposing development of the seaway, sent letters to Mr. Nelson and the Canadian Prime Minister asking their views on the matter. Mr. Nelson's reply read in part:

"In regard to that project, I am accepting and following the advice of Mr. William L. Batt, Director of the Materials Division of the War Production Board, and of Mr. J. A. Krug, Chief of the Power Branch of the Materials Division.

"It is their opinion that at least the power part of the project will require about four years for construction and when finished will provide a larger and highly efficient source of electric power."

Canadian approval was transmitted in a letter from N. Q. Robertson, Undersecretary of State for External Affairs, who wrote that the United States and Canadian Governments had agreed that "the undertaking and prompt carrying out of the development of the St. Lawrence was an essential element in the defeat of our common enemy."

Martin Hits Wartime Politics

ENID, Okla., March 31 (AP)—Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Republican National Chairman, said last night the nation's war effort should not be used as a cover under which to destroy our American way of life.

Declaring that "we must all realize now that if the Axis' political and social doctrines gain prevalence in the world, human liberty will vanish," Mr. Martin outlined, in a speech prepared for delivery at a Republican meeting, his Party's victory program.

"The sole consideration in the choice of both military and civilian administrators and directors of the war effort shall be their ability, training and capacity to do a good job and to do it as quickly as possible," he said.

"Every motive and purpose of American industry, agriculture and labor must be geared to the greatest possible war effort. . . .

"Every ounce of energy, every wheel in the producing capacity of small business in the United States ought to be and must be utilized directly or indirectly in the war effort.

"Every man and woman, of whatever race, creed or color, must be impressed with the vitally paramount issue of winning this war for freedom, enlightment and human progress, both for those of this generation and for posterity.

"At no time shall the war effort be used as a cover under which to destroy our free American system of government, our American way of life, or our American free enterprise economic system."

He called for the elimination of every function and activity of the government not essential to the war effort; the maintenance of a free press, a free radio and free speech and asserted "there can be no place in government for partianship or self-seeking bureaucracy. . . ."

RAF Lübeck Attack Heaviest of Kind; Industry Hard Hit

BERN, Switzerland, March 31 (AP)—The RAF bombing raid on Germany's important Baltic Sea port of Lübeck on the night of March 28 was "the heaviest attack of its kind yet undertaken in the present war," the Berlin correspondent of the Neue Zürcher Zeitung reported today.

He said that, while civilian casualties were severe, they were modest compared with the material damage inflicted. The correspondent declared that, while the German High Command acknowledged destruction of a large number of civilian buildings, there could be no doubt that industrial establishments suffered heavy damage.

Incendiary Origin To Big Forest Fire

MENA, Ark., March 31 (AP)—Volunteer fire fighters, hastily recruited from western Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma towns, joined United States Forest Service Rangers today in battling a six-mile-wide forest fire in the scenic Ouachita National Forest, 20 miles west of here in Oklahoma.

At forest headquarters in Hot Springs, Ark., Jack W. Phillips, administrative assistant to the Forest Supervisor, declared the conflagration was of incendiary origin and asserted "strong measures have been taken and will be taken to apprehend the guilty parties."

The Heavener Ranger Station said the fire had destroyed approximately 2,000 acres of short-leaf pine in a cut-over area along Beech Creek, and added that another 1,000 acres might be destroyed before the blaze was brought under control.

Barkley Leads Senate Fight To Retain Time-and-Half Pay

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The Administration gave clear indication today that it would fight to the last ditch against any moves to suspend the 40-hour-week law or to curb war profits except through taxation.

Democratic leader Senator Alben W. Barkley told reporters prior to a scheduled White House conference on the legislative program that he was opposed to enactment now of any restrictive labor measures.

Moreover, Senator Barkley said he favored attempting to recapture excessive war profits by high taxation such as the Treasury has suggested rather than through a flat limitation of 6 per cent, a method the House approved when it amended a pending $18,000,000-000 military appropriation bill.

Senator Barkley said suspension of the 40-hour-week law was likely to cause "chaos" in war industries. He added that he would continue to oppose efforts by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, to obtain Senate consideration of Senator Connally's measure freezing working conditions in strike-bound plants taken over by the Government.

Overtime Pay at Stake

Contending that most war industries were operating far in excess of 40 hours a week, Senator Barkley said the only question involved was whether employees were to receive time-and-a-half pay for work over that period.

This time and a half, he said, represented about a 10 per cent increase in pay over normal wages. He added that there had been an approximate increase of 15 per cent in the cost of living.

"If you take away that pay increase," he declared, "you are going to have demands all over the country for readjustment of wage scales. That is likely to bring chaos into a management-labor situation that has become relatively quiet in the last few months."

He said war contracts had been made by the Government on the basis of overtime payments to obtain needed production speed. If labor loses its overtime pay, contractors are likely to profit that much more, the Senator said.

The Democratic leader told the Senate that already there had been "scandalous" profits made by some firms holding war contracts. Referring to disclosures before the House Naval Affairs Committee of large bonuses paid to officials of the Jack & Heintz Company of Bedford, Ohio, from profits on war contracts, Senator Barkley said:

"I say that was hijacking—a disgrace and a scandal. It is an unscrupulous performance on their part. No one can condone that, and yet I doubt whether we should condemn all business and industry and should pass a law to affect everyone because we have found a bunch of little crooks near Cleveland."

Voters Will Catch Up

Senator Barkley's statement that the Senate was "not yet ready" to consider amendments to labor law brought from Senator Connally the sharply worded advice that the voters would catch up with the Senators if such an attitude continued.

"I'm not threatening anybody," he told the Senate. "I'm not a candidate. I'm trying to save some of these boys who are."

Senator Connally, asserting that "I am not a labor hater," added: "But in this emergency I don't think anybody is exempt from sacrifice. I don't propose that we shall create any aristocracy of labor leaders.

"Most of labor wants to work, but they are hi-jacked by a few labor czars who order them around."

King Farouk Pledges All Effort to Avoid Warfare for Egypt

CAIRO, March 31 (AP)—King Farouk opened Parliament yesterday with a speech declaring "Egypt will do all within its power to avoid war."

He added that the Anglo-Egyptian treaty under which British armed forces use Egypt as a base would be adhered to, and that work on defensive communications would be pushed forward.

Technically Egypt is at peace with the Axis, but German and Italian bombers have raided Cairo, Alexandria and the Suez Canal and have attacked railways along its Mediterranean coast.

Union Gives Extra Pay to War Cause

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—A plan to waive time and one half and double pay for week-end and holiday work, provided money thus saved would be paid by the company to the Government, was ratified yesterday by representatives of 70,000 employees in 30 plants of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations) announced.

The plan was to be presented today to the company when contract negotiations between management and union will be resumed. The same plan was ratified last week by the U. S. Conference of General Electric Locals, representing 100,000 workers in 28 plants.

At Charlote, N. C., the Executive Council of the Textile Workers Union of America (C. I. O.) voted to accept the C. I. O. Executive Council's suggestion to waive overtime pay for Saturday and Sunday work in war contract shops when it is within the 40-hour week. The plan carries a proviso that time and one-half be paid for the sixth consecutive day worked and double time for the seventh day.

Antiunion Moves Seen Threat to Unity

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 31 (AP)—Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said here March 29 that "Hitler and Goebbels could devise a no more effective method to destroy national unity . . . than this rotten effort of our country's labor-baiters to slash wages and destroy the labor unions."

A campaign to abolish the 40-hour week, he told a labor rally, "has been particularly prevalent in the less industrialized Southern States, where antiunion employers have taken advantage of a lack of direct public knowledge of the labor movement to grind their own axes."

Both Mr. Murray and Emil Rieve, President of the Textile Workers of America, reminded that the C. I. O. had "voluntarily relinquished labor's strongest weapon, for the duration of the war."

No Need Seen to Exist at Present For 'Token' War Force of Latins

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON, March 31 — Formation of a Latin-American Legion—a "token" brigade that would fight alongside United Nations troops already opposing the Axis—is being sought in Washington.

Establishing of such a fighting unit to manifest the unity of the Americas has been requested of the War Department by persons in every strata of Latin society.

Diplomatic feelers have been put out by Latin-American envoys. Requests for active service with the United States Army have been made by scores of South American student fliers now in training here. Citizens of Caribbean and Central American states who are living in the United States have tried to enlist.

The desire to form a "token" brigade is strongest among citizens of those countries that have already declared war against the Axis.

The same desire to fight has been expressed by some citizens of Mexico and South America, including Chilean and Argentinian student fliers whose countries still maintain relations with Germany, Japan and Italy.

Preponderant military feeling here is that such a "token" force, except from the inter-American morale point of view, isn't necessary. There is no lack of military man power in this country, and such a division would have to be outfitted with United States arms that are sorely needed by troops already trained in the United States theory of warfare.

To integrate such a brigade into the Allied fighting force would present a knotty military problem which the leaders would like to avoid until the world-wide pattern works itself out.

Also, military strategists of this country believe the most vital thing for the Latin-American countries is protection of their own territory against possible Axis attacks. They argue that zealous patriots should enter the armies of their own nations instead of joining a "Latin-American Legion."

Although it won't appeal to men who want a chance to fight, Latin-American fliers being trained in this country will be far more valuable to the United Nations' war effort if they return to their native countries to teach new squadrons of fliers for future use.

It is imperative, the strategists, agree, that the Latin-American countries—particularly those in the vicinity of the Panama Canal—do all they can to protect their own shores from invasion attempts.

They declare that a Guatemalan, for instance, would be far more valuable in his own army than in a Latin-American Legion fighting far from Central American shores.

They emphasize that "any spot in the world, in war like this, can suddenly become a theater of war."

Pelley Paper, The Galilean, Ends Publication

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., March 31 (AP)—The Fellowship Press, which published the Roll Call and later the Galilean under the management of William Dudley Pelley, former leader of the Silver Shirts of America, today announced suspension of the Galilean.

[These publications have been charged with being among the most violent of the 95 or more subversive pro-Fascist, anti-British, anti-Semitic, antiwar effort publications printed in the United States.]

An office attaché said the firm would limit its work to publishing books. The Roll Call was suspended after the United States declared war on the Axis last December.

Postmaster Gordon Olvey said a recent issue of the Galilean was barred from the mails. He gave no specific reason, but said "it was not mailable and did not go along the lines that it should have done."

Mr. Pelley is free on bond pending an appeal from his conviction at Asheville, N. C., on charges of fraudulent stock dealing.

Franklin Library in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F. — Perhaps the most ambitious cultural project of United States inspiration yet launched in Latin America is rapidly becoming a reality in Mexico City through co-operative efforts of American and Mexican leaders. This is the Benjamin Franklin Library, which will be the first public library in Mexico designed wholly for literature of the United States, magazines and newspapers, basic reference works, of late books on social subjects and contemporary affairs, even of recent fiction.

It is planned to center the opening of the Library around Pan-American day, April 14. Planned in the summer of 1941, the Library was to open last November; but many circumstances, not the least of which was the outbreak of war, have conspired to postpone the dedication.

A spacious, dignified old home of the Porfirio Diaz era has been renovated into an efficient-looking modern "biblioteca" where Mexicans and all the citizens of the Americas may find communication with United States thought.

The library is the result of a program devised jointly by the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State, in collaboration with the American Library Association.

Long before the formal opening, it is humming with activity, pressed into use by insistent needs heretofore unfilled. Classes in braille for Mexicans have started. The Pan-American Round Table is meeting there. Free classes in English began in February. Pictures and posters and language records for learning both English and Spanish will be part of the library material.

German schools with free classes in German, pleasant swimming pools and "socials," have been centers of German propaganda for years in Mexico.

The Benjamin Franklin Library is no passing whim of good neighborliness. The fact that it is being developed as an enduring, serious institution, as solid and sound as the library building itself, is evident in the selection as Director of Dr. Harry M. Lydenberg, one of the distinguished librarians of the United States. A graduate of Harvard, he was for many years with the New York Public Library, serving as its Director from 1934 to October, 1941, then to start for Mexico. He is a former President of the Bibliographical Society of America and of the American Library Association, and member of various honorary societies.

Several Trained Librarians

Dr. Lydenberg's assistants, all trained librarians, include Maria Terese Chavez, sometime librarian of the American School in Mexico, and President of the Association of University Women; Bertha B. Harris, who has been librarian of Academia Juarez in Chihuahua, Mexico, and of the Austin High School in El Paso; and James M. Kingsley, Jr., recently technology librarian at Cooper Union, New York City, and librarian of the Cooper Union Museum. All are graduates of library schools in the United States.

The library itself is one of the most inviting. The central patio of the building—there is a patio, of course, being in Mexico—has been covered with glass in order that the place may be heated, a gift in itself to Mexico where central heating is still not too common. Under this fine skylight is the central reading room with tables and chairs for austere work, lounges for leisurely browsing.

All the books are on open shelves, so the reader may drift from book-tiered room to book-tiered room and dwell happily in the land of titles.

The old carriage house on the left of the patio has been converted into an auditorium which will seat about 200 persons. It will be used for concerts, lectures and movies. Upstairs there is a children's room with little tables and chairs, and a sunny second-floor patio outside for play. The one recollection of the home-that-used-to-be is the photograph room which was once a kitchen, and a kitchen of the old days with a tile bracero and a heavy Spanish oven.

James Cagney to Produce Films With Own Company

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 31 (AP)—Screen star James Cagney has reported formation of his own movie producing company with pictures to be released through United Artists.

The company will be known as Cagney Productions, Inc., William Cagney, the star's brother, will be President. The brothers are the sole owners.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Brookline Sale Preceded By 'Modeling'

A prize of a pint bottle of corn sirup was bestowed yesterday upon Mrs. E. H. Mather for her modeling of "the best looking" costume in the fashion parade which preceded today's rummage sale of the Brookline Woman's Club in the Town Hall, Brookline.

Under the direction and expert comment of Miss Elsie Windsor Bird, 10 club members displayed before an audience of about 100 some of the articles which went on sale this morning. Mrs. Michael Prendergast, at the piano, provided music for the "fashion show."

A large tin of tomato juice went to Mrs. Matthew S. McNeilly for "the most original" costume; and a tin of pineapple juice to Mrs. Francis M. Conley for "the funniest."

Mrs. Mather was displaying jewelry, Mrs. McNeilly, men's wear, and Mrs. Conley children's clothing and toys. In addition, Mrs. George Davis displayed books, Mrs. H. O. Pekau, shoes, Mrs. Sally Blaikie, 'teen-age clothes, Mrs. J. P. Cavanaugh, neckwear, belts, and bags, Mrs. Georgia Morrison, women's outer clothing, Mrs. Chester H. Eastman, hats, and Mrs. F. A. Niccolls, household articles.

Judges in the contest were Miss Mary G. Pulsifer, President of the Brookline Woman's Club; Mrs. William D. King, and Mrs. Arthur G. Brown, Second and Third Vice-Presidents, respectively.

Following the "fashion show" a penny sale was conducted by Mrs. Leon Rand.

The rummage sale opened at 10 o'clock this morning and continued until 5 p. m.

War Services Planned By Plumbing Industry

How the plumbing industry can assist in safeguarding public water supplies during the war will be one of the chief topics to be discussed at the annual convention of the Massachusetts State Association of Master Plumbers at the Copley Plaza Hotel in Boston, April 14.

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By a Staff Photographer

Models in "Fashion Show"

A preview of the articles on sale today in the rummage sale of the Brookline Woman's Club. Left to right, Mrs. Francis M. Conley models children's clothing; Mrs. F. A. Niccolls displays household goods, and Mrs. E. H. Mather models jewelry. Mrs. Mather and Mrs. Conley won prizes with their costumes.

'Far East Races Count on Atlantic Charter'

Predicting a race war of world-shaking proportions within the next 20 years if the white man does not fulfill the promises of the Atlantic Charter, Hallett Abend, former Far Eastern correspondent of the New York Times, told an audience in John Hancock Hall last evening that he "found the Atlantic Charter had created more of a stir in the whole Far East than anything President Wilson did in the entire course of World War I."

This time, he said, the yellow and brown races of India and of Asia have decided to stay with the white man because they have no faith in Japan's pretentions to be leading a crusade in their behalf. However, they are still skeptical and reserve grave doubts as to the white man's good faith. Upon its vindication in what we do after the war, he believes, depends the success or failure of attempts at a world peace.

Mr. Abend, introduced by Arthur N. Holcombe, spoke under the auspices of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, his subject being "Ramparts of the Pacific," the title of his latest book soon to be published.

"I can't see so much of this 'great new day' which is supposed to follow upon the conclusion of the war," he said. Mr. Abend revisited the Far East as recently as October of 1941 and saw Malayans and Indians, Chinese and Javanese learning the operation of machines and machine tools under the instruction of Americans, and in the opinion of their instructors doing the work as skilfully as any white man. In the Dutch East Indies their pay averaged 35 gilder cents, or 18 American cents, a day, he said. "What are we going to do about these people, after the war," he asked, "when they will undoubtedly go back to producing machine-made articles as skillfully as we do, yet at an infinitely lower cost?"

He declared that for us to raise tariff barriers against them would bring upon us the charge of failing to live up to the provisions of the Atlantic Charter. Mr. Abend saw this as one of the economic and human problems that would need solution before we could look forward to enduring world peace.

A considerable part of Mr. Abend's talk was devoted to incidents which he noted to prove how carefully laid have been all of Japan's plans in her career of conquest since 1937. He saw Nippon's swift descent into the oil lands of Borneo and Sumatra as a move of insurance against a possible Nazi defeat, based upon entirely selfish reasons and not carried out as an obedient partner of the Axis. However, he did feel that Nazi blitz-training had been responsible for the new type of tactics now being employed by the Japanese in the South Pacific, which were very different from their methods in North China and Manchuria, he pointed out.

"We owe a tremendous debt to China," said Mr. Abend. Figures which were given him on his request by T. V. Soong in Washington showed that in the 4½ years China has been standing off the Japanese it has lost 2,550,000 men in uniform. This does not include civilian casualties. On the other hand, the Chinese have killed in battle more than 1,250,000 Japanese, he reported.

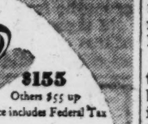
"If Japan still had that 1,250,000 young soldiers in the field, the war would probably be lost today," he declared.

Mr. Abend insisted to his audience last night that Japan did not need more territory for expansion of its population, despite its many claims. He said that it had not fully used the island of Formosa, which was already available for this purpose, nor had it settled to any appreciable extent in Manchukuo since the conquest of that country.

"Japan has plenty of land," he said, "and would be very rich except for this dream of conquest which she has," pointing out that even in the "depression years" Japan's foreign trade expanded 100 per cent and her standard of living rose to the highest point in her history.

He praised in the highest of terms the courage of the Dutch, and said their loss of the Netherlands Indies was due only to lack of guns, ships, and ammunition, not to any lack of courage or ingenuity or resourcefulness, which they possessed in full measure.

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Women Voters Plan Service Of 'Talking'

The Belmont League of Women Voters today inaugurated a "Keep Talking" service as an addition to their program of wartime activities. This service will attempt to spread accurate knowledge of how the Government is carrying on the war and some of the why's of present-day regulations and restrictions.

Mrs. Joseph Factor is Chairman and the program will get under way at a meeting today at the home of Mrs. Wilder H. Haines 94 Juniper Road, Belmont, at 2:30 p. m.

The group will carry on a circulation of such governmental broadsides and pamphlets as the ones called "Why Buy Defense Bonds?" and "Two Fronts: War and Post-War."

All members of the Belmont League and all others interested in this novel activity, are invited to attend today's meeting.

Tea will be served, and the pourers will be Mrs. Carey J. Chamberlin and Mrs. Charles W. Morton, Jr., assisted by Mrs. Clara Cornwall Miller, Mrs. Charles H. Gushee, and Mrs. Basil Despotes.

Mrs. Theodore Smith is President of the League, and at the program-making meeting today Mrs. Moses Lurie will preside.

Women's Clubs To Aid Ft. Devens

The sunroom at Fort Devens will be furnished by the women's clubs of the Fourth District with the proceeds of a bridge party and bazaar to be held on Tuesday, April 7, at 2 o'clock, at the Dorchester Woman's Club House.

Mrs. Melville Rogers is Chairman of the card party, assisted by Mrs. Martin Fannon. Mrs. Jessie E. Ide and Mrs. A. W. Hurlburt have charge of the tickets, and Mrs. John A. Jennings is treasurer.

Others in charge of arrangements are Mrs. William J. McDonald, Mrs. H. P. Whalen, and Mrs. Paul Bruning, assisted by Mrs. Frederick Dowling, Mrs. E. W. Calkins and Mrs. J. A. Schwendeman; Mrs. George H. Wahn, Mrs. Albion L. White and Mrs. William Bryant.

Twenty-one clubs of the district are co-operating in making the party a success. Mrs. F. Allen Burt, President of the Fourth District Past Presidents' Club, is General Chairman.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, April 1
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

School Cost Up $322,343 Figures Show

An increase of $322,343.41 in Boston school maintenance for 1942 was indicated in figures submitted to the Boston School Committee last night by Alexander M. Sullivan, Business Manager.

Mr. Sullivan's preliminary estimate set the total figure for 1942 at $15,771,898.27. While he predicted that this would be reduced substantially when complete figures on probable savings are available, Mr. Sullivan admitted that no provisions had been made in the estimates for pay raises to which the School Committee is committed.

Reversing its previous decision, the Committee voted to open the shower baths at the Copley School on Bartlett Street for public use. This action came after City Councillor Michael L. Kinsella of Charlestown had denounced the Committee's former ruling barring public use of these showers on health grounds as "a slander on the grown people of my district."

It was also voted to reverse a former decision to demolish the old Simonds School in South Boston, and instead sell it to the Lithuanian Traveler, a foreign-language newspaper.

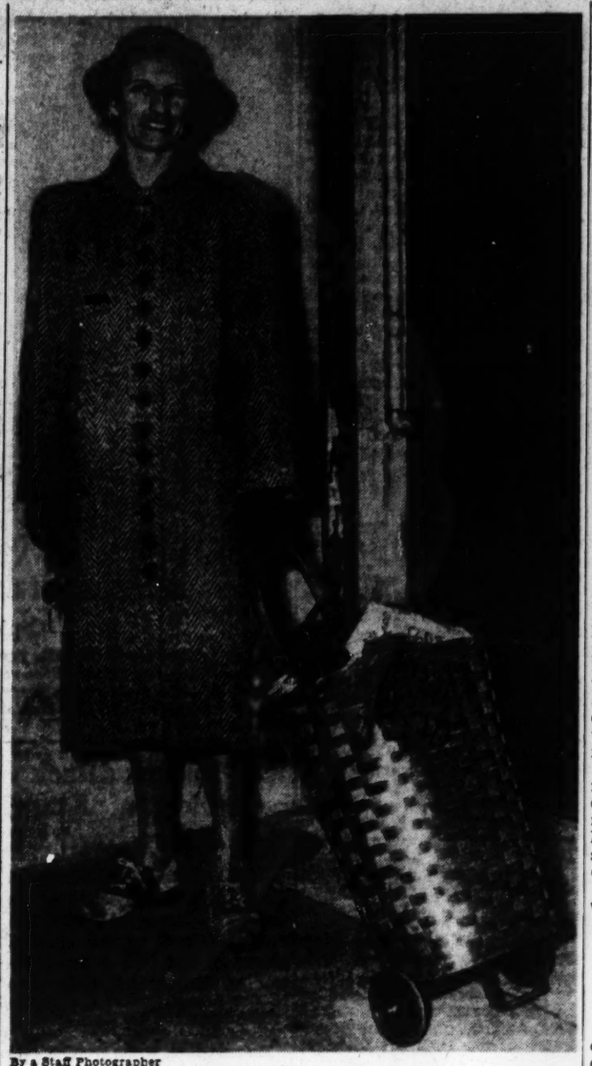
Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7me)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum talk.
3:30 p. m.—"Two Men and a Girl."
3:45 p. m.—Andrini Continentals.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—"Symphony of Melody."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—"Marimba Melodies."
7:30 p. m.—News commentators.
7:45 p. m.—The Jesters: vocal.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Concert Hall."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me) and W30B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—New England Conservatory of Music Orchestra; Wallace Goodrich, Conductor.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Pan Americans.
5:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.; "Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Melodic Moods.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:30 p. m.—Florence Morrison, Pianist.
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
9:15 p. m.—Arthur Mann: European News; Sports.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—"Buy Coal Now"; Speakers.
10:30 p. m.—Griff Williams' Orch.
10:45 p. m.—"Under Western Skies"; Music.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Kaleidoscope Transcribed Music.
11:30 p. m.—Ruddy Bundy's Orch.



By a Staff Photographer

Mobile Market Basket Aids Shopper

No breaking of fragile paper bags or carrying of heavy market baskets for Mrs. Allan Cate of Needham, Mass., when she does the family buying. She helps conserve paper by using this two-wheeled basket, a type first made by Boothbay Harbor Indians, and now modernized with wheels and a stand for holding it upright. Mrs. Cate also finds the basket handy for garden work around her home.

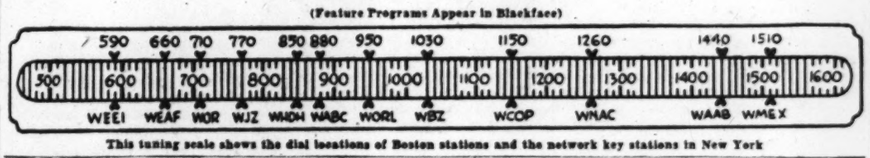
N. H. University Offers New Secretarial Course

DURHAM, N. H., March 31 (AP)—The University of New Hampshire announced today that it would offer a two-year secretarial curriculum as part of a program for students who do not believe they are a position to spend four years in college.

The two-year course is apart from regular four-year courses leading to degrees.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"; sk.	"Against the Storm"; sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Dance Matinee
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Honeymoon Hill"; sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Dance Matinee
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Pepper Young's Family"	Conservatory of Music	Dance Matinee
3:45 Musical Camera	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Or.: W. Goedrich, con.	Dance Matinee
4:00 Musical Camera	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Colonial Network Orch.	Dance Matinee
4:15 Fed. Women's Clubs	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
4:30 Book Campaign	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	Dance Matinee
5:00 Interview	J. Dalton, cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	News; Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	Dance Matinee
5:30 "Sweet and Swing"	"Four of Us"; music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Harper House"; drama
5:45 Scattergood Baines	News; "Tropical Moods"	"Musical Roundup"	"Capt. Midnight" drama	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Voice of Broadway	"Blackout Information"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier; Talk
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"; sports	PM Reporter, news
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns and Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dinah Shore, songs
7:45 "Second Husband"	Allen; orch.; songs	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	Inter-Am. Student Forum
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue	Ray Block's Orchestra;	"What's My Name"; quiz	"The Esquires"
8:15 Heir?"; drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue	vocalist; chorus	program	Electric Choir
8:30 Bob Burns; guests;	Milton Berle, Shirley	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Andre Kostelanetz Music
8:45 drama; Elm Davis	Ross; Bob Crosby's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	"Romance in Music"
9:00 "Archie"; comedy;	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15 solos; orchestra	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Nation	NBC Symphony Orch.,	Fibber McGee and	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45 Report to the Nation	Leopold Stokowski, con.	Molly; guests	"Miss Meade's Children"	Variety Hour
10:00 Passover Program:	NBC Symphony Orch.,	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	John B. Hughes, News.	Five Star News
10:15 speaker; choir	Leopold Stokowski, con.	soloists; orch.; guests	"Buy Coal Now"; Talks	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 Public Affairs	Sports program	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nel-	Dance orchestra	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
10:45 News; Sports	A-Z in Novelty; Defense	son's Or.; songs; comedy	Blackout Report	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:15 Rideout; Music	"Music You Want"	Local news Music	Gram Spry, News	Dance orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	St. Louis Serenade: or-	Rudy Bundy's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 Music: orchestra	"Music You Want"	chestra: vocalists	Rudy Bundy's Orch.	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	"Musical Clock"; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	"Musical Clock"	Songs; Music	News Service	
7:45 News; War Summary	News	"Good Morning"	Organ recital	
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	Eight Bells; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, Songs	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch; talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Toast: popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	The Rhythm Ramblers
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 "Songs in the Wind"	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "Songs in the Wind"	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 Harvey & Dell, Sk.	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	Treasury Star Parade	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
10:15 "American Stories	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian News	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk.	M. Carlson, Talk	"Help Mate"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	"String Time"	The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	You"; music
11:00 Victory at Home	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News Commentators	Mahlon Merrick's Orch.
11:15 "Man I Married"	Church in the Wildwood	"Right to Happiness"	Across the Footlights	Organ; soloist
11:30 "Bright Horizons"; sk	Two Men and a Girl	"The Bartons"; sketch	Melody Strings	Fashion Talk
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Defense Saving; Songs	"David Harum"; sketch	Choir Loft	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"; sketch	Kaleidoscope	Dept. of Agriculture	The Town Crier
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup")	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: news comment;	Serenade in Tangotime	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	"Baukhage Talking"	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama	Edward McHugh, hymns	"Musical Roundup"	Bruce Becker's Orch.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.	N. E. Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills, house-	Joe Frasetto's Orch.	Religious program; Talk
1:45 "Road of Life"	War news	hold talk	Salute to South America	Religious program
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Gretchen McMullen; or.	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Victory program
2:15 Serial drama	Contrasts in Melody	"Grimm's Daughter"	Colonial Network Orch.	Victory program
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	Quintet	Jubilee Four; quartet	John Kiley, organ
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	"School of the Air"	Five Star News
3:00 David Harum; sk.	'Orphans of Divorce'; sk.	"Against the Storm"	Mutual Goes Calling	Dance Matinee
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	Honeymoon Hill; sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Dance Matinee
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife; sk.	Pepper Young's Family	Children's Musical Pgm.	Dance Matinee
3:45 Musical Camera	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Baritone and organ	Dance Matinee
4:00 Musical Camera	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Colonial Network Orch.	Dance Matinee
4:15 United We Stand	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
4:30 "Mosaics"	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	Dance Matinee
5:00 "Music in the Air"	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Children's Program	Dance Matinee
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	Dance Matinee
5:30 "Dance Music"	Superman; sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories	Harper House; drama
5:45 Scattergood Baines	News; "Tropical Moods"	"Musical Roundup"	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier; Talk
6:30 Frank Parker, Songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"; News	PM Reporter; News
7:30 "That Brewster	The Great Gildersleeve	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Harry James's Orch.
7:45 Boy"; serial sketch	The Great Gildersleeve	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Buddy Clark, Songs
8:00 "Meet Mr. Meek";	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Dean Hudson's Orch.
8:15 sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Art Jarrett's Orch.	Irish Music
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Listener's Theater: Yale	"About Today"; WMEX
8:45 Hersholt; News	night"; dramatic sketch	House"	U. dramatic series	Drama Shop
9:00 Shirley Temple in	American Melody Hour	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15 "Junior Miss"	American Melody Hour	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album; recordings
9:30 Ransom Sherman:	Frontline Headlines	"Mr. District Attorney";	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Classical Album
9:45 comedy; music	John Kirby's Orchestra	dramatic sketch; orch.	"Miss Meade's Children"	George Harris's Orch.
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Chamber Music Society	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News.	Five Star News
10:15 Great Moments in	of Lower Basin Street	Musical Knowledge	United Nations Speak	Local sports
10:30 Music: Easter Mus.	Treasury Star Parade	Kay Kyser's College of	Griff Williams' Orch.	Local sports
10:45 News; Sports	R. A. Reynolds; Defense	Musical Knowledge	Dean Austin Pardue	Local sports
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestra	Local sports
11:15 Weather; Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; Songs	Dance orchestra	Local sports
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Author's Playhouse:	"Tune Up America" Dave	Day's End: music
11:45 Music: orchestra	"Music You Want"	dramatizations	Rose's Orch.; guest	Day's End: News

Expert Finds Little to Fear In Inflation

Discouraging the application of the term "inflation" to the present 25 per cent rise in prices, Dean John H. Williams of Harvard's Graduate School of Public Administration, spoke on the subject last evening at the annual banquet of the Brown Club of Boston, held at the University Club.

If the general upward trend could be controlled, he said, "I would not be too much disturbed by the outlook." The present situation in the United States be contrasted with the inflation of post-war Germany, which resulted in the collapse of public credit. Credit of the American government, on the contrary, he remarked, is so good that interest rates are declining.

How to keep a post-war boom in hand, he added, would be the major problem. Mr. Williams, who is Vice-President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, also pointed out "the longer the war lasts the bigger the boom after the war," but felt that while some sort of inflation, if it must be called that, was inevitable, there was hope of keeping it in a mild form.

Brown University will inaugurate courses in German for American Army officers, it was announced by Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of the University, who spoke on wartime changes on the campus.

Wage Increases An Issue at Two Town Meetings

Increased salaries for municipal employees were once more the chief item at town meetings held last night in Watertown and Dedham.

Dedham voted an increase in salary of $100 for each employee. Watertown, however, which granted an increase last week, halted further raises by referring them to the committee on salaries. Adjourning with appropriations of $2,218,735, Watertown's tax rate is estimated at $34.45, an increase of 85 cents.

Dedham also voted to pay legal expenses incurred by Thomas P. Dogget, town meeting member, who went to court to defend his constitutional rights after a disagreement with Town Moderator James R. Hooper in 1934. At the time, Mr. Hooper ended the argument by ordering police to remove Mr. Doggett from the town meeting. The member last night appropriated $1,407 for Mr. Dogget. Mr. Hooper presided.

Dedham will finish its town meeting tomorrow night.

Traffic-Light 'V' Trial on Turnpike

Metal shields notched by a deep V, which may be adopted nationally if successful, will be tested tonight on traffic lights along the Concord Turnpike, Allan W. Rucker, General Chairman of the Lexington, Mass., Committee on Public Safety, announced today.

The circular plates with their wedge-shaped apertures will be fitted over each traffic light from Alewife Brook Parkway to the Concord Reformatory, Mr. Rucker said. Army planes overhead will observe the lights, he added.

If satisfactory, the shields will be recommended for national use, according to Mr. Rucker.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04me, 9.70me or 11.73me

6:45 p. m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor. Recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Scientific News and Talks.
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil and Brazilian Program (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News (Spanish).
11:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS, 11.87me (25.6m)

4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow 6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
London—6:30 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
London—7:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Sydney—8:25 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ10, 9.59meg., 31.4m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.2m.
Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—Light Music with Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Weekly News Roundup. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.2m.
Guatemala—11:30 p. m.—Operatic selections by famous singers. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.33me, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70me and 11.73me-6.04me. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

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Fresh Difficulty Looms as Fall River Textile Mills Resume Operations

Labor Takes Step to Restore Shipping Activity to Boston

Organized labor is today demanding the reason why Boston's ocean traffic is dropping to a point said to be the lowest in 22 years, in view of its geographical advantage of being nearer to Europe than most North Atlantic ports.

Loss of the Russian lend-lease traffic alone was a serious blow to the port, it is freely admitted along the waterfront. The longshoremen recently disclaimed responsibility though accused of being a factor because of working rules.

Now the National Maritime Union—affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations—asks the causes that led to diverting this lucrative business away from Boston, according to Thomas McGowan, Boston agent for the Union.

Leaders of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Inc., announced they had telegraphed requests to Washington within the past few days for a return of some of the lend-lease traffic to Boston to reduce pressure on "overburdened ports."

The Boston Port Authority has long worked to keep the Russian business at Boston and, if that could not be done, to procure other lend-lease business for this port.

Meantime all coastwise and intercoastal business has been suspended, and ocean traffic is under direction of the War Shipping Administration.

Mr. McGowan calls attention to the idleness among longshoremen as a result of the decline in Boston ocean traffic, and says that fine terminals are "practically abandoned." He declared that some Federal authorities aver that shipping at this port is at the lowest ebb in 22 years.

But the situation is not without its bright side. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, proposed a conference of all interests involved, including railroads, steamship operators, longshoremen, and others.

Daniel J. Donovan, Vice-President of the International Longshoremen's Association, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, who recently wrote to the Maritime Commission about the loss of the Russian traffic, received a letter in which he was told that Philip F. King, Assistant Director of the Division of Maritime Personnel of the Commission, and Otto Beyer, of the Office of Defense Transportation of the Commission, were to come here shortly to discuss with him the working rules of the union at this port, in the interest of national defense.

James J. O'Malley, head of the Checkers' Union of the I. L. A., said he had been advised that ships were about to be routed to Boston for a new defense service, the first ship to come here soon.

Labor to Defend Its Petition For State Compensation Fund

Organized labor was preparing today to defend the legality of its initiative petition for a state fund for workmen's compensation against an attack by four Massachusetts insurance company executives.

The insurance company protest against the legality of the petition was filed in the office of Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, last week. The change is that many of the signatures on the petition are invalid. Mr. Cook said he would hold a preliminary hearing at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow to determine whether there is justification for sending the protest to the State Ballot Law Commission for a formal public hearing.

Signing the protest petition were G. Lester Marston, Vice-President of the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company; Harold J. Aldrich, Vice-President of the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company; Bennett L. Moore, Vice-President of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, and Franklin P. Horan, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Employers Insurance Company.

If the State fund petition successfully weathers the insurance company challenge the issue will go on the November, 1942, State ballot.

For several years the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor unsuccessfully sought legislative approval of a state fund for workmen's compensation, insisting that insurance companies should not be permitted to make profits on injuries to workmen.

To overcome legislative opposition to the plan and to place the issue before the voters, the Federation filed its initiative petition containing 24,190 voter signatures. At least 20,000 valid signatures are required. When the Legislature again turned down the proposal, the Federation filed 11,203 additional signatures, although only 5,000 additional signatures are required to place the issue on the ballot.

Recently former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, counsel for William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, won a State Ballot Law Commission ruling that an intiative petition to permit physicians to disseminate birth control information was illegal. The charge upheld was that one of the original 10 signers was not a qualified voter. The Massachusetts Mothers' Health Council has promised to take the case to the Supreme Judicial Court.

Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation of Labor, commenting on the insurance company protest against his organization's petition, predicted a victory for the Federation. Recently he charged that insurance company agents were threatening signers of the petition.

Admits Turning Down C. I. O.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 31 (AP)—Thomas I. S. Boak, works manager of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, said yesterday that he had refused to confer with representatives of the United Radio, Electrical and Machine Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations).

The official was placed on the stand on the third day of a National Labor Relations Board hearing on charges that the munitions firm discriminated against employees for union activity.

James C. Paradise, NLRB attorney, asserted at the session that Mr. Boak had "refused to meet with representatives of the electrical union."

"That's right," Mr. Doak replied. "I don't know that it represents the employees, the majority of the employees."

He denied, however, that he had ever told anyone in a supervisory capacity at the plant to discharge or refrain from hiring workers because of union activity, or that he or any of his representatives had grilled union members.

Previous witnesses had testified that they had been prevented from entering any shop at the factory except the one in which they worked, intimating the reason was for union activity, but Mr. Boak told Examiner C. W. Whittemore that factory regulations concerning freedom of the plant were not restricted until developments in the European war, just before Pearl Harbor, made it necessary.

Last Dec. 3, he testified, the company established a new regulation requiring an employee to have a pass to go from shop to shop.

G. E. at Pittsfield Expanding Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The General Electric Company plant here, which is already employing more than 10,000 persons and has built two large buildings within the past year along with numerous additions to existing buildings, has obtained a building permit for a $1,250,000 structure for the manufacture of certain military equipment.

The structure is to be similar to the last building put up, the $1,300,000 plant which is in full swing supplying the United States Navy. Construction is of steel and corrugated asbestos.



By a Staff Photographer

The Rt. Rev. J. Hutchison Cockburn
Moderator of the Church of Scotland.

Scottish Clergyman in Boston Tells of War Service of Women

Women are more and more freeing men for the armed services in Great Britain, according to the Rt. Rev. J. Hutchison Cockburn, Moderator of the Church of Scotland, who is in this country for a series of meetings and addresses. Women in uniform are more common than ever before. And now there is a demand for 100,000 women to fill the places of men. The Government, Dr. Cockburn said today, can call up women between 20 and 30 years of age, if unmarried.

But women are also taking an active part in other ways, he declared. They are doing much to hold up the morale of the army. Through their work in the church canteens, which are open to all faiths, they are exerting an immense influence upon the war effort, he added. The Church of Scotland alone, he pointed out, has established 65 canteens where there is no church hall, and where there is a church hall it has frequently been set aside for use as a canteen, the church work having to be done elsewhere.

Work in Shifts

In Dunblane, the hall of the Cathedral has been utilized as a canteen for the past two years, 80 women members of the congregation doing the work and taking their turn in shifts. In the canteens writing paper is provided for the soldiers and food is sold at next to cost and various conveniences are made available for the men so that they will not feel far away from home when on duty. The mobile canteens go out into the hills among the anti-aircraft units, and library vans and cinema equipment are sent out for the use and entertainment of the men.

All this work is of great help to the soldiers who are being hardened for invasion duties. The old system of drill has been subordinated. Companies of men are now sent into the hills for three days at a time and some are dispatched to the coast for stiff training, being required to dash in and out of the water along the seacoast with full equipment on and not having an opportunity to dry themselves for hours. This, he said, is building up a strong army for the future.

Place of Church

As for the future, he said that the church will have an important place in shaping it. A deeper note is being struck in preaching, in preparation for a better world for men. "The sovereignty of God," he said, "is being emphasized. Also the dignity of man in Christ. The church was not entirely without blame in the developments which led up to Hitlerism, for it did not play its full part in asserting the fundamental verities.

"For the postwar arrangement it is recognized that we must do a great deal of thinking as to the kind of peace and world we want. There will be no reparations. There will be something in the nature of a League, but no one at present can tell what its organization will be. It may begin in a sectional way and work toward world amalgamation. Time will be needed in the making of peace, which, unlike an Armistice, should not be hurried."

Above all, Dr. Cockburn declared that America and Britain should stand together through the war and through the peace. That, he added, is fundamental.

Dr. Cockburn spoke at the Memorial Church of Harvard University last night. His topic was "The Church During the War." He will speak Wednesday evening in the same building on "Proposals for a Peace Settlement."

He'll Show 'Em Gunnery



United States Army Signal Corps

Future Armored Force Instructor

Second Lieutenant John H. Crimmins of Brookline, Mass., who graduated from Harvard last June, is back at school again, this time at the Armored Force School, Fort Knox, Ky., where he is enrolled in the gunnery department. Here he sights on one of the heavy guns used for training purposes. Upon successfully completing his four-week course, Lieutenant Crimmins will be qualified to instruct men in the use of all weapons used in the crack armored divisions. From June to September, 1941, Lieutenant Crimmins attended the Field Artillery School. He is now attached to the 14th Armored Field Artillery Battalion of Fort Benning, Ga.

Scrapping of Cannon Of Civil War Protested

NASHUA, N. H., March 31 (AP)—George A. Gay, National Commander of the G. A. R., protested today against the scrapping of Civil War cannon unless it can be shown such a move was necessary and "for the good of our country."

Mr. Gay declared that he would be the first to agree to turning the old cannon into bulets if such a move were necessary, but he contended "that day has not arrived."

One Man's Job Appears Key To Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 31—The job of one man appeared today to hold the key to the toughest labor tangle of its kind in the history of Massachusetts. The fate of that one job threatened anew vital war production and the jobs of 13,000 other workers.

The 35 knot-tiers who are former associates of Rudolph Simonin in one of the big cotton textile mills here continued today to refuse to work with him.

Being craftsmen essential to operation that means this mill cannot resume full employment. The mill is one of three run by the same company, the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Inc. The Simonin controversy hit them all, and 3,600 employees were reported out of work today.

But the settlement of the week-long strike reached yesterday, when 10,000 had been made idle, calls for the employees in all the mills going back to work.

So after 75 per cent of the trouble in the cotton cloth industry here, which has been a big supplier of uniform and other war cloth, is cleaned up, will this last minor unsolved dispute throw out all that has been gained?

That danger grew bigger today.

Mr. Simonin has been the spark that lit two strikes here. He is only an episode, not a fundamental issue. The real problem consists of the competition between the older and the newer forms of labor organization—the craft union of the skilled and the industrial union of the mass of the skilled and the unskilled alike.

Up to a few months ago Mr. Simonin was a member of the knot-tiers' union, a local craft union of many years' standing. Then he had a disagreement with his union, and went over to the rival Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The knot-tiers say they would be glad if he got a job in some other part of the mill—but they won't abide him as a fellow knot-tier.

Up to yesterday morning this wasn't so urgent a point, though the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration has spent the past five days without avail working on it. But yesterday the three independent unions of craftsmen, who make up the American Federation of Textile Operatives, obtained a rehearing of their case from the National Labor Relations Board.

Today the Board set April 7 for the rehearing. It will be held at Washington. The independent unions will seek to persuade the Board that they are entitled by right to remain as separate bargaining agencies of the skilled crafts in all the cotton textile mills here.

Twice the Board ruled against them. They will present oral argument this time, which previously they did not.

If they win, the Independent craft unions will retain the bargaining rights they have enjoyed for nearly half a century, and the mass of the unskilled workers will be left to the C. I. O.

But the C. I. O., which wants to absorb the craftsmen, has in Mr. Simonin a trump card. The C. I. O. has twice demanded that he be restored to his job as a knot-tier. Each time the other knot-tiers walked out, and craftsmen in the other mills also struck.

Today it is to the C. I. O.'s particular interest to insist that Mr. Simonin be given his old job, for the C. I. O. has everything to lose and nothing to gain from a new Labor Board hearing. If the independents by a renewal of striking knock out the hearing they have just won, that is all to the C. I. O.'s advantage.

Governor Wills of Vermont to Run Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 31—Gov. William H. Wills will seek the Republican nomination and election, in November, to a second two-year term as Chief Executive of Vermont. He announced his candidacy yesterday "in order to clarify" the political situation.

"There are unusual times with which we are confronted," said the Governor. "It would be easier for me to retire at the end of my first term than to assume the burdens and responsibilities that will grow increasingly heavy for your Chief Executive during the next two years.

"I believe, however, that my experience with the mass of detail and complicated relationships resulting from these war-time conditions is of unusual value to the State, today. I believe that experience will tend to facilitate co-operation with those in charge of the war effort, and promote efficiency all along the line.

"It is my feeling that I would be derelict in my duty to the people of Vermont were I to abandon and leave unfinished those programs, many of them of an emergency and defense nature, that have been initiated by me and with which I am intimately familiar.

"The duties with which I am charged as Governor of Vermont during these critical days demand, require and deserve my full energies. I shall not neglect these to make a campaign."

The Governor's announcement of candidacy came as a surprise to many because of its early date. Those close to Vermont political affairs anticipated the Governor would again be a candidate but had expected he would permit the political pot to simmer a bit longer before putting himself on record. There had been some intimation that Senator George D. Aiken and his immediate supporters, with whom the Governor has been at "outs" since he came into office, would bring out a candidate to contest the Governor's re-nomination but to date there has been no agreement on whom this might be.

Had Governor Wills planned to retire at the end of his current term, there is every reason to believe that Lieut. Gov. Mortimer Proctor would have sought advancement. Most State House observers believe that the Governor did not announce his candidacy without first consulting the Lieutenant Governor and reaching an agreement for a political status quo, Governor Wills, when Lieutenant Governor, withheld his own candidacy so the then Governor Aiken could seek re-election and as a result received the Republican nomination, a year ago last September, without opposition.

The Week in Vermont

Dairymen Warned

The opposition of Vermont farm leaders to Committee for Industrial Organizations for unionization of the nation's dairy industry, and more particularly to the organization of Vermont dairymen, which had been inarticulate since the recent John L. Lewis pronouncement, became vocal within the week, when State Commissioner of Agriculture E. H. Jones warned farmers, in a public statement, not to "sell their birthright for a mess of pottage."

Commissioner Jones attacked the "obnoxious tactics" of the United Mine Workers and declared there is no hope and no sound reason for Vermont dairymen to throw their problem into the lap of organized labor for solution. "This proposal," he said, "endangers the welfare of the dairy industry and is just plain fallacy."

"The seductive call of John L. Lewis, one-time champion of the C. I. O., that the milk producers of this region align themselves with the United Mine Workers of America should be given careful scrutiny by every Vermont dairyman," asserted Commissioner Jones. "A greater menace to the solidarity and permanence of the dairy industry of the northeast never before appeared in all its history. It is inconceivable that the rugged, individualistic farmers of Vermont who have so long taken honest pride in managing their own affairs should care to place themselves under the dictation of selfish labor organization leaders whose questionable technique has so hampered and retarded the output of war munitions and supplies in these times of national emergency. These obnoxious tactics have no place in the business of dairying. Neither is there any common interest whatever between heavily unionized miners of the coal region and independently minded dairymen of New England and New York.

"Only through their own organizations, controlled by themselves alone, can farmers safeguard and protect their business interests, their economic welfare and their self-respect. To voluntarily relinquish the self-protection they have already achieved to the off-shoot of an alien organization whose numerous misdeeds are constantly set forth in the daily press, is to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage."

Asserting that it is understood the United Mine Workers are ready to spend $450,000 in absorbing the farmers of Vermont and New York into their organization, Commissioner Jones added, "This is no labor of love and the colored gentleman is surely somewhere in the woodpile."

Commissioner Jones pointed to the annoyances of interferences by unions and warned only confusion and disappointment will result "from the misguided alliance of farm groups with those of conflicting interests."

Homer Rolfe, Executive Secretary of the Eastern Milk Producers' Association, told a farm audience in Addison County, where the dairy union has its greatest strength, that "if John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers gain control of the milk industry of this country, they will run agriculture deep into the ground just as they have done with the fruit industry in the west."

Income Tax

Federal income tax collections in Vermont are more than two and a quarter times greater than last year, for the period January 1 to March 30, according to tentative figures released by Fred C. Martin, United States Collector of Internal Revenue. Receipts have already passed the $5,500,000 mark and belated returns are expected to boost this amount considerably higher before all the returns are in, he said.

NYA Machine Shop

Since the middle of this month a complete daytime shift of between 18 and 20 young women has been at work in the National Youth Administration machine shop in the village of Barton. While the purpose of the course is to train them for war industries, they have been working a total of 160 hours a month in actual production work and 80 in shop training, trade mathematics and blueprint reading. The shop is filling small defense orders for the Navy.

Individual Style
(Without restrictions till May 31st)
Perfect fit, exclusive fabrics. You get all three when you order your clothes from
Albert-Charles
GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS
26 High Street, Boston
Samples of materials sent on request.
P. S.—Tailored Suits and Topcoats for the Debutante and Her Mother

NO TELEPHONING, PLEASE!

(except by Civilian Defense workers)

MANY CITIES and towns will participate tonight in another practice blackout. And once again it is imperative that everyone co-operate to the fullest possible extent. Only by doing everything exactly as would be done in case of a real raid can the trial be successful.

According to the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety and the Office of Civilian Defense, one of the most important ways in which civilians can help is NOT TO MAKE TELEPHONE CALLS DURING THE BLACKOUT OR FOR SOMETIME FOLLOWING IT.

Telephone lines are vital to air raid precautions. Civilian defense workers will be using the telephone tonight to mobilize their forces, and it will be necessary to keep telephone lines open for their use, just as it would be necessary under actual raid conditions.

If you live or work in a locality affected by tonight's blackout, therefore, please do not telephone except in case of emergency until sometime after the blackout is over.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

British Raids Open 'Second Front'; U. S. Naval Attack Weakens Japan

By the Naval Correspondent
of The Christian Science Monitor

Belated announcement by the Navy of successful raids made on the Japanese-held islands of Wake and Marcus are at variance with the reports of thundering Japanese victories which came from Japan at approximately the dates these raids were conducted, viz., Feb. 24 and March 4.

These raids are part and parcel of the Navy's strategy designed to knock out Japanese outposts in their outer ring of defense. Denial of these facilities to Japan will further the advance of the United States Navy into the Western Pacific when the propitious hour arrives.

Japan has long been suspected of disregarding the promises made to refrain from fortifying the islands in the Caroline and Marshall Groups handed over under the Versailles mandate, and the stab made by the Navy at the outer fringe of this area was designed to develop existing conditions and destroy military facilities.

The Gilbert Islands, having fallen into Japanese hands since the outbreak of the war, were included in the Jan. 31 raid, which also served the purpose of safeguarding the long supply line over which troops and material are moving to Australia.

Two Bases Wrecked

The recently reported raids were not intended to cover a supply route, as there can be no possible intention of projecting a campaign involving transportation of troops into a region where Japan's sea power under present conditions holds sway.

But it was intended to and served the purpose of destroying two bases from which Japanese airplanes could scour the approaches to the heart of the Japanese Empire.

Wake Island was devastated with minimum loss—only one airplane having failed to return. Quite a contrast to the loss inflicted on the Japanese by the spirited defense put up by the gallant Marines last December when seven enemy ships were accounted for by planes and gunfire.

From such information as has been released to the public, it can be gathered that Japan had been actively engaged in preparing Wake as a base for long-range seaplanes, three of which were destroyed, as well as newly erected fortifications, construction equipment, and a considerable quantity of munitions, gasoline, and stores.

Airdrome on Marcus Island

The United States Navy probably had little information concerning the isolated dot of land generally known as Marcus Island, and to the Japanese as Minamitori Shima.

Marcus Island is triangular in shape and has a circumference of about five miles. It is wooded, has a maximum elevation of 60 feet, and is bordered by white sand beaches. There is no harbor, although under certain conditions of wind, some shelter is afforded by a reef extending seaward for two miles from the northwestern extremity. Japan laid claim to this island in 1899.

Evidently the United States Navy decided that Marcus Island was a matter to be investigated, and, judging from the cautious manner in which the early morning attack was launched, resistance was anticipated.

From the conditions found, suspicion concerning Japanese activities on Marcus Island were justified. It was ascertained that a fully developed airdrome existed. Two completed one-mile-long runways and a third under construction, an extensive radio installation, barracks, supply facilities, and a very considerable installation of anti-air defense batteries evinced that a tremendous amount of labor had been expended under difficult conditions, and indicated the importance attached to this project by Japan.

All facilities were blasted by the raiders who left fires behind them.

First Blackout by Japan

However, before the radio station was demolished, word of the raid was flashed to Tokyo which prepared for a possible extension westward as Radio Tokyo went off the air for 24 hours, and later announced that Tokyo had observed its first blackout of the war.

The little island is approximately halfway between Wake and Yokohama, the distances being 760 and 990 miles, respectively. It is 660 miles from Port Lloyd in the Bonin Chain which stretches southward from Japan to link up with the Mariana Group. Farther south and east are the bases which Japan has developed at Yap, Angaur, Truk, Ponape, and Jalint in the Mandated Islands, and those which have been taken since the war began in the Bismarck Archipelago and Solomon Islands.

Japan's strategy has been to make all these bases outposts in a distant chain of outer defenses designed to afford protection to the vast Australasian area it planned to overrun. Given time to consolidate its gains and enhance its sea and air power, this strategy would serve its purpose well and provide a maze of defenses through which it would prove difficult for the United States to project an offensive.

Although the Japanese strategy was well conceived and afforded the only solution which promised possible victory in a war waged against overwhelming odds, it required a dispersion of forces over and beyond good judgment.

Hit and Run Affairs

The several attacks thus far launched against these outposts have been hit and run affairs which in reality were projected as reconnaissances to develop enemy strength.

Finding the various objectives wide open to attack due to the weakness attending dispersion, the assault strength of the task groups went into action and promptly destroyed the base facilities on which much labor and energy had been expended.

Despite the fact that Japan has been preparing for this war over a period of many years, its military resources are limited, and bases turned into debris and smoldering ashes are not easily resurrected. Nor can repairs be sanguinely undertaken with the threat of further destructive visitations in the offing.

Where will the United States Navy strike next, must be the question which Japan's strategists are pondering.

If a base less than 1,000 miles from Tokyo can be left in ruins, Nippon's capital may well be jittery over the possibility that it may be the next target for enemy bombers.

What has been thus far brought about may be considered minor efforts designed as feelers to develop enemy strength, destroy facilities, cause further diversion of military strength, interfere with current strategy, and break down morale.

Admiral King has repeatedly stated that the United States Navy will wage an offensive war. Its strength is rapidly being increased and when all is in readiness, the Japanese outposts will experience other attacks—attacks designed to capture and hold these stepping-stones to implement the United States avalanche which will roll across the Pacific.

Hit-and-Run Tactics

Hit-and-run tactics characterize an important part of the United Nations' tactics both on the European Continent and in the Far East. They are exemplified both in Britain's Commando raids against the Nazi-held submarine base of St. Nazaire and in the United States Navy raids of Wake and Marcus Islands.

The relation of these moves to the broader strategy of the war is discussed in the accompanying articles by The Christian Science Monitor's naval and military correspondents.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 31—The highly dramatic and successful British raid on the U-boat base at St. Nazaire, France, emphasizes the fact that something in the nature of a second front already has been opened up against the Germans in Europe. It isn't the popular conception of such a front, but it has one great advantage over the popular conception in that it is a feasible operation for the British and can be exploited within limitations at a time when it is militarily impossible to carry out any larger form of invasion tactics.

The chief value of the week-end raid is that no matter how much the Nazis may need troops in Russia and Southeast Europe and North Africa, they are now forced to maintain a stronger defense force along the coastal strip several miles deep running all the way from northern Norway to Spain. Although such a force may not be so strong as would be necessary if a British invasion were expected, the Nazis simply cannot afford to ignore the raids.

Definite Trend

For the Nazi High Command knows that the week-end raid on St. Nazaire is the outcome of a definite trend which now is discernable in British military preparations. These are marked by the following four programs:

1. Collecting of resources for more and bigger highly specialized raids like that on St. Nazaire.
2. Building up of a new airborne army, intensive training of large numbers of ground troops so that the Commando standard becomes general among British soldiers.
3. A cumulatively intense bombing attack by day and night behind the Nazi lines. New possibilities for such air attacks are seen in the the heavy raid on the Nazi port of Lübeck, March 28, when, just as the ice in this region was due to melt and free the waterways, the Royal Air Force pounded this important Baltic center for submarine construction and for the distribution of iron ore and other raw materials from Sweden.
4. Restoration of the balance at sea so that the necessary armada of ships can be spared from defense duties to take overseas the vast number of troops and the vast amount of heavy material needed for a sustained continental offensive.

"Softening-Up" Process

The Nazis know that raids like that on St. Nazaire are a prelude to the establishment of bridgeheads for the arrival of heavy forces the British are collecting and training into a high-powered fighting machine. The cumulative effect of the raids is a progressive "softening up" of the coastal territory and the repeated loss of key points connected with vital military, naval, and civil installations.

Latest information makes it clear that the Germans were badly "rattled" by the daring attack on St. Nazaire. The scale and speed of the demolitions made it appear to them they had a far bigger force to contend with than actually was landed. The result was that they shot up each other on the streets, put shells into their own ships, and generally fell into considerable confusion, prolonged by that portion of the Commando force that the British could not take off after the jobs of destruction had been accomplished.

Subsequently, St. Nazaire was reported to be officially cut off by the Nazis from communication with the rest of France, and nobody is allowed to leave or enter the port, where the British expect the main entry lock will be out of action for many months. It is believed that the submarine basin was damaged severely by delayed-action torpedoes, and the demolition parties were known to have made thorough work of power houses and other harbor installations.

Although the exact number taking part was not divulged, the raid was decidedly costlier to the British in casualties than any previous combined operation. This must have been anticipated, since attacking well-defended St. Nazaire is like raiding Portsmouth or Plymouth, England.

The Nazis attempted to write off the raid as a failure by issuing a prompt bulletin to that effect preluded by "victory fanfare." But their subsequent handling of radio news is reported to disclose that at one time the town of St. Nazaire was evacuated by the Nazis and was reoccupied by them only after the British main body had departed. Men who could not be taken off established themselves in houses and continued the "most bitter resistance" without any hope of being relieved, the Germans admitted.

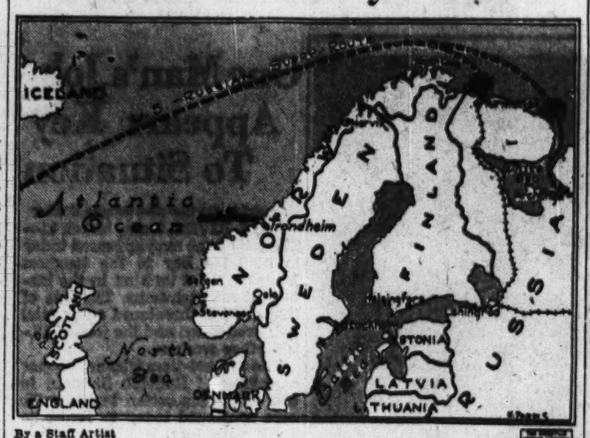
Writers Pay Tribute

"Even the ranks of Tuscany could scare forbear to cheer," and Nazi war correspondents have paid tribute to the toughness of the British.

This raid outranked its predecessors in importance in that it was not a question of picking up a soft spot, striking a quick blow, and streaking off again. It was an ambitious assault on an important objective protected strongly by sea, land, and air. It can be compared, for instance, to the Germans coming up the Thames as far as Tilbury, staging a raid, and then withdrawing. Moreover, it poses for the German High Command a new and serious diversionary problem at the same time that it puts the Nazis' western garrisons on tenterhooks and raises fresh hope among the occupied countries.

The immediate effect of the raid on Nazi submarine and surface campaigns at sea cannot be estimated yet.

Scene of Convoy Battle



By a Staff Artist

Allied Supply Line Attacked

Maltese crosses show where German naval forces claim to have Russia. The British claimed they damaged a German destroyer but made no mention of their own merchant losses.

Allied Convoy in Arctic Beats Off Nazi Attack

Continued from Page 1

Suisse said today that the German Fleet and Air Force were facing serious problems off the Norwegian coast where, it said, a United States-British convoy had been able to continue its voyage despite German air attacks.

"The increased protection of these convoys," the Berlin account said, "has immobilized a large number of the German air units in Norway and has necessitated the reinforcement of the army of occupation in Norway and the Air Force in Finland."

The Germans reported attacks on this convoy in their communiqués of March 29 and 30, and yesterday, reporting the sinking of one 10,000-ton ship, said it was bound from New York for Murmansk, carrying American-made tanks and munitions for Russia. They admitted yesterday the loss of one German destroyer, but said a heavy British cruiser had been torpedoed.

Earlier today, DNB, reporting the continuing northern action, said that four ships totaling 27,000 tons had been sunk by "units of the Air Force, destroyers and U-boats in the southern part of the Barents Sea" and that four other ships were damaged heavily.

German Report

The German High Command announced yesterday that the convoy, en route to Murmansk, far north Russian port, had been attacked by destroyers and a 10,000-ton transport sunk.

Besides the four additional transports reported sunk, the Berlin radio announced that at least one or more of the damaged ships could be reckoned as lost in view of the heavy seas running at the time of the attack.

Today's communiqué also acknowledged the loss of a submarine commanded by Lieutenant Endrass, holder of high decorations.

"This outstanding U-boat commander together with his brave crew has fallen victim to the enemy," the communiqué added.

Ships Reach Sweden

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—The American-Swedish News Exchange announced that two Swedish "safe-conduct" ships, the Gullmaren from New York and the Vasaland from Calcutta and Colombia, arrived March 29 at Gothenburg, Sweden. The ships were allowed through the blockade by German and British consent.

The Vasaland, a 2,709-ton motorship, carried palm oil, crude rubber, tea, spices, hides, and jute.

The Gullmaren, a 3,400-ton motorship, left New York March 14, the Swedish Government Cargo Clearance Committee said. It carried general cargo.

Cruiser Sunk

LONDON, March 31 (AP) — The loss of the cruiser Naiad was announced last night. The Naiad was one of 10 cruisers of the 5,450-ton Dido class and was completed in 1939. She carried ten 5.25-inch guns, 16 smaller weapons, six 21-inch torpedo tubes and one airplane and catapult. No word of where the action took place was given.

U. S. Uniting Allied Efforts In Strategy of Global War

Continued from Page 1

Argentina and Chile, which have not yet broken with the Axis, are represented on it.

3. The Combined Chiefs of Staff group deals with both the offensive and defensive aspects of the world-wide war but does not concern itself, unless asked to do so by Washington or London, with political or diplomatic problems connected with the war.

Pacific War Council

The fact that the Pacific War Council is composed entirely, so far as is yet known, of civilian officials is seen here as evidence that the Combined Chiefs of Staff Group will continue to formulate the over-all war plans of the United States and the British Empire.

It is not yet certain to what extent the Pacific War Council meets the wishes of the Australian and New Zealand Governments for increased roles in the direction of war policy. It is expected that increased Australian-New Zealand influence on formulation of Southwestern Pacific war policy will be exercised through consultations between the Pacific War Council and the Combined Chiefs of Staff Group.

Another question which has arisen here is the extent to which Gen. Douglas MacArthur, now exercising complete control over United Nations forces in the Southwestern Pacific, will be subject to dictation from the Combined Chiefs of Staff Group. At the time of its formation early in February, the group was described officially as having the power to direct strategy and action on all American and British fronts, except where the questions involved were so transcendent as to demand personal supervision from President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

On the other hand, it is understood that President Roosevelt, with the full approval of the Australian and New Zealand Governments, is determined to give General MacArthur a free hand in conducting the Allied Southwestern Pacific campaign.

In studying the implications of the new Pacific War Council, observers here believe it significant that the first full-scale Australian and New Zealand representation in a war-policy board occurred in Washington and not in London, despite demands from Canberra and Wellington to London that they be given greater voice.

New Cut on Consumer Goods Hits Many Familiar Articles

Continued from Page 1

may use up to 50 per cent of the iron, steel, and zinc they had a year ago.

In still another order, the WPB said that after July 1 no metal shall be used in a group of household articles including coat hangers, shoe trees, pot cover holders, picnic stoves, cake coolers, candlesticks, and curtain rods. During the three months before production is stopped on these so-called nonessential articles, manufacturers may use up to 50 per cent of the iron, steel, and zinc they had a year ago.

Immediately effective, on April 1, is an all-out order against copper, steel, or zinc zippers on a list of household articles including bathrobes, billfolds, pocketbooks, coats, corsets, cosmetic sets, coveralls, luggage, slip covers, footwear, raincoats, sweaters, swim suits, toys and upholstery.

The prohibition against the use of zippers on these articles applies not only to the zipper manufacturer but also to the person who uses zippers in the manufacture of the articles or garments.

The new WPB orders went much further in metal and rubber conservation than those heretofore ordered. The lawn mower curtailment program, for instance, was said to be necessary to save 45,000 tons of iron and steel each year. The saving will be started by cutting production in half between now and June 30 and prohibiting it entirely after that date.

Plan Big Rubber Saving

The new rubber orders, reducing the permitted consumption of crude rubber or latex in more than 50 products and eliminating it entirely in about 20 products, are designed to save more than 1,000 tons of crude rubber and latex a month.

Most of the items hit the hardest in the rubber conservation order are industrial or medical items, although reductions were ordered in the amount used in storage batteries and automotive parts.

In other steps to save strategic materials, the WPB issued orders:

Curtailing the use of iron and steel and prohibiting the use of all other metals, except gold and silver, in the manufacture of caskets, casket shipping cases and burial vaults.

Limiting the use of scarce materials in printing inks but assigning a comparatively high preference rating to enable manufacturers to get such materials.

Establishing types and sizes for tubular radiators as part of its program dealing with plumbing and heating equipment, to save 11,500 tons of cast iron annually.

Movie Actor Ayres Off to Objector Camp

LOS ANGELES, March 31 (AP)—A. H. Peir, chairman of the Selective Service, Local Board 246, said here that motion picture actor Lew Ayres had been granted classification as a conscientious objector and was leaving for a camp "somewhere in Oregon or the State of Washington."

Mr. Ayres attained screen prominence in the film version of "All Quiet on the Western Front," in which he played the part of a war-bewildered German soldier. He was the lead player in the "Dr. Kildare" series.

Divorced from actress Lola Lane and from Ginger Rogers, Mr. Ayres is unmarried and without dependents.

Born in Minneapolis, Ayres attended high school there and later went to the University of Arizona. He came to Hollywood as a member of an orchestra.

Ayres' Routine

PORTLAND, Ore., March 30 (AP)—As a member of the conscientious objectors' camp at Weyth, 40 miles east of here, Film Actor Lew Ayres will have to pay the Government $35 monthly for his keep, get up at 6 a. m. daily, and swing an axe 40 hours a week.

He will have only a short recreational period in the evening, and like the approximate 100 other camp members will be on call for fire-fighting duty in the forests this coming summer.

Japanese Trap British Unit in Burma

Continued from Page 1

arena and the spokesman said the mountains north of Toungoo would give the defenders advantages they lack on the plains below the town.

Meanwhile British forces to the west were in a difficult plight, fighting with inadequate air support, amid hostile people and, apparently, with some of their motorized units cut off by a swift, deep Japanese advance around their flank.

The British communiqué said a mixed force of Japanese and Burmese had penetrated to Shwedaung, about 10 miles south of Prome, deep behind the British mobile units in the Paungde area, 20 miles farther south.

The enemy gain, made by a force which crossed the Irrawaddy River at Tonbo and established road blocks at Shwedaung, was made despite strong resistance in which an Indian frontier force inflicted 300 casualties and captured 70 Burmese prisoners, the communiqué said.

This may prove only a temporary setback, however, since the communiqué said a counterattack had been launched to reopen the roads and "as yet there is no report of this action."

"Our operations in this area are considerably hindered by lack of air reconnaissance and by the fact that the local population as a whole appears actively in support of the enemy," the communiqué observed.

Southwest Pacific:

New aerial attacks on the Japanese invasion base of Lae, New Guinea, were announced today as reports told again of Allied airmen clearly stamping their superiority over the enemy.

United States Flying Fortresses over New Guinea have been beating off the Japanese fighter planes in combat five miles high with the tail gunner proving especially deadly against air attacks, advices from Townsville, Queensland, said.

In the bombardment March 30 of the Lae airdrome from an altitude of 26,000 feet, a communiqué said, direct hits were scored on hangars and runways, and buildings alongside it were set afire. Bad weather hampered the raiders.

Allied airmen describe the Japanese as daring but their efforts have been in vain.

Japanese "stratosphere fighters" attack at heights where snow frequently is encountered. They dive upon the Flying Fortresses with all guns blazing and come out of the dive just above and to the rear of their intended prey.

This usually is an excellent vantage point from which to blow the bomber to smithereens but the Japanese are finding that they have underestimated the efficiency of the tail gun in the huge bomber.

In every instance so far, these reports said, the tail gunner has brought down his man.

Meanwhile, seven Japanese bombers dropped 25 to 30 bombs on the Darwin airdrome, the communique said, but caused neither damage nor casualties. It said one United Nations plane was reported missing but its crew probably was safe.

In a tribute to Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, Commander-in-Chief of Allied land forces in Australia, Prime Minister John Curtin disclosed that the return of part of the Australian Imperial force from the Middle East was achieved "without a single adverse incident."

A pledge that neither the Government nor Parliament would interfere in the military direction of the war in Australia was given by Mr. Curtin.

"Military matters are for military men," he said.

The Prime Minister said the Government had achieved its four initial objectives: association of Australia in the higher direction of the war by establishment of the Pacific War Council; return of Australian Imperial force elements, with the consent of the British Government; intimate association of American and Australian forces on Australian soil; supreme direction of Southwest Pacific operations by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Casey to Shift Posts In War at Midnight

By the Associated Press

Melbourne, Aust., March 31

Prime Minister John Curtin announced today that Richard G. Casey would relinquish his post as Australian Minister to Washington at midnight tonight and immediately assume the position of Minister of State to represent the British War Cabinet in the Middle East.

Philippines:

The War Department reported today that a base hospital in Bataan was bombed by the Japanese on March 30, causing a number of casualties.

Plainly marked, the hospital heretofore had been avoided carefully by enemy bombers, the Department said.

Heavy aerial bombardment of the Manila Bay harbor defenses, accompanied by fire from enemy shore batteries, continued day and night, a communiqué said, but little damage has been inflicted, and a battery firing from Fort Hughes hit and destroyed an enemy launch in Manila Bay.

Nazi Subs Posted on Victims; U. S. to Speed Attack on Subs

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—German U-boats, which have averaged a ship a day in American waters this month, can be expected to intensify their raiding in the weeks ahead as the weather becomes more favorable.

But better weather will work both ways, naval experts said, explaining that it would be equally favorable for air and surface anti-submarine operations, with a resultant heavier destruction of raiders.

The experts asserted that the Nazis almost certainly had not reached the full power of their long-distance undersea offensive against coastal shipping and that an increased number of submarines probably would appear in American waters in the near future.

Effective Measures

To offset this admittedly gloomy prospect, however, these authorities cited increasingly effective anti-submarine measures, including:

1. Assignment of more and more patrol planes and blimps to the eastern sea frontier command of Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, who has unified control of Army as well as Navy aircraft engaged in sub hunting.
2. More general adherence by merchant ship skippers to the Navy regulations that vessels traveling in coastal waters at night should run without lights and, day or night, should stick to patrolled lanes.
3. Partial blackouts of the heretofore brightly lighted sections of the coast which are believed to have aided the U-boats by silhouetting their targets.

The German submarines began prowling along the eastern coast in mid-January and in the last half of that month attacked 11 ships, according to an unofficial compilation of Navy Department announcements. All but one of these was sunk.

This same compilation, which does not include sinkings that for various reasons of naval policy may not have been announced, showed 16 ships attacked and sunk during February and 31 sunk out of 35 attacked during March. These figures in themselves indicate the possibility that the Nazis already have doubled their forces in the western fringe of the Atlantic.

On the other hand the Navy has announced three submarines probably sunk and four damaged out of a total of 56 attacks made through February 23. Results of anti-submarine activity since then have not yet been disclosed.

Vague Rumors

There have been many vague rumors of secret Caribbean bases and elusive mother ships facilitating the U-boat campaign, but experts place little stock in them. It is a known fact that Germany has a large number of submarines capable of trans-Atlantic operations, with sufficient fuel margin for operations along the coast.

The main limiting factor in submarine operations is human endurance. A crew is good for about 40 days at sea on the average, although some American submarines operating in the western Pacific have stayed out for much longer periods.

If a Nazi U-boat takes, on the average, 14 days to get across the Atlantic and another 14 to get home, it has about 12 days for actual raiding on this side. The fuel and ammunition it can carry will in almost all cases be adequate for such a period.

One of the most effective methods to curtail U-boat operations is to attack the home bases, as the British did at St. Nazaire, France, last Saturday.

It also is generally agreed that the best method of protecting merchantmen against an underseas campaign is to organize convoys and give them warship escorts. But to do that job thoroughly in American coastal waters would take many more destroyers and similar fast, light craft than can be spared at present if the United States is to keep open its vital supply lines across both Atlantic and Pacific.

One of the chief purposes of German attacks on coastal shipping, naval experts say, is to try to raise such sentiment in this country over ship losses that elaborate convoys will be demanded with a resultant weakening of more vital supply lines.

Naval men say the answer to this is that at the present rate of sinkings, and even at a doubled or trebled rate, scores of ships travel waters without incident for every one which is torpedoed. And the way to reduce sinkings in the long run without hurting the prosecution of the war elsewhere, they add, is to build more and more blimps and coastal patrol planes and more and more destroyers capable of hunting down and destroying the raiders.

MIAMI, Fla., March 31 (AP)—Survivors declared yesterday that the commander of a German submarine knew the home port and destination of a U. S. freighter torpedoed and sunk in West Indian waters, while British sailors said they were waved to safety before a U-boat opened a shelling attack to sink their ship.

One man was drowned in the sinking of the American vessel. Three were lost after the British tanker was sent to the bottom.

The Americans said the sub commander even knew what the ship was carrying.

They said he exhibited his knowledge in talking to crewmen taken aboard the undersea boat.

The third mate, Arthur Wilder of Weymouth, Mass., dived off of the stricken ship without a life belt. He was picked up by the submarine and transferred to a raft. The steward, Wilfred J. Brunean of Hollywood, Calif., was taken aboard the sub for questioning.

Sinking of the British ship was announced from Nassau March 20.

First Mate G. Keedwell said the sub scored a torpedo hit in the engine room "just where it should have been to sink us."

The vessel did not catch fire, and the men were more than a mile away in three lifeboats when the submarine surfaced and sank it with well-aimed gunfire.

Those aboard the submarine waved the crew of the ship out of range before opening fire. About 50 shells were fired.

Then the submarine approached the boats and an officer asked if the crewmen needed anything. Told that they did not, he pointed to the direction of the nearest land.

Taken to Nassau, the men were greeted by the Duchess of Windsor.

"There we were getting new outfits at the Nassau Red Cross headquarters," said Second Mate E. H. Simmonds, "when the Duchess walked in.

"She started talking to some of us and was just as nice as she could be. Later she and the Duke came out and greeted us officially. They shook hands with all of us."

German Railways Get 80,000 Women, In Places of Men

BERN, Switzerland, March 31 (AP) — Eighty thousand German women, 90,000 foreign civilians, and 20,000 prisoners have been put to work on the German railways to fill the gaps caused by the call of skilled workers to military service, said reports from Germany.

The women will take the place of repairmen and brakemen as well as at ticket counters.

Neuste Nachrichten at Munich said the railways are not only short of workers but also of fuel, material, and rolling stock.

Anti-Russian Drive On Bulgarian Radio

NEW YORK (CBS)—The British radio reports that Bulgarian authorities are making every effort in order to reconcile the Bulgarian people to the disagreeable news that Bulgarian soldiers are to go to Russia.

The Sofia radio is pouring out anti-Russian propaganda, and an allegedly private station, calling itself "Station of United Bulgaria," promises territorial compensations to the Bulgarians if they join up in the struggle against Russia, BBC said.

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Dominion Status for India Held Step in Freeing of East

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31 — Great Britain's proposals for the complete independence of India were hailed by a leading Indian spokesman today as constituting the greatest tribute to the United States Constitution in recent times.

This authority, who hopes and now believes that Sir Stafford Cripps' mission will succeed, points out that the British declaration draws upon American and political precedent at two significant points:

1. It closely follows the pattern of the federal evolution of the 13 American States in that it builds a federation upon the structure of independent states rather than by imposing union from the top.
2. It adopts and adapts the American policy in extending independence to the Philippines by giving an absolute deadline at which Indian independence must be brought into being. The United States, in the Tydings-McDuffie Act stipulated that the Philippines would have their freedom in 1945 and the British declaration stipulates that India will have its freedom "immediately upon the cessation of hostilities" of the present war.

Washington Enthusiastic

Washington official opinion, although for diplomatic reasons unwilling to be directly quoted, is warmly enthusiastic about the decisive stand which Britain has taken and at every proper opportunity will exercise its influence in behalf of its acceptance.

But authorities here are convinced that the march of freedom for heretofore foreign-governed states is not going to stop with independence for India, that, in fact, every vestige of western imperialism is destined to be ultimately removed throughout Asia—a trend greatly accelerated by the spread of the Far Eastern war.

One authority on the Orient—and his judgment is widely shared in the Government—puts its this way:

"In the political field, one stark incontrovertible fact stands out: The old order of the western powers in the Far East is gone forever. This does not mean that the new order of Japanese imperialism—which the Japanese cynically have called the co-prosperity sphere—has taken its place. Japan's attack merely has served to speed up a process which already was under way.

"Some little tribute may be due Japan, however, for the very life which she is infusing into the movement. She already has fully awakened the great sleeping mass of China and has found in it surprising staying power which seems to derive from something more than geography and sheer numbers.

Japan Hastened Trend

"As a result of the efforts of their foreign rulers, many improvements were, however, brought about in health standards, living conditions, and educational facilities within the colonial areas. These very things awakened in the indigenous peoples a desire for more. The growth of political nationalism and the coming of industry spelled the ultimate doom of western Colonial rule. That end has been dramatically hastened by the onrush of the Japanese.

"It is a false assumption, therefore, that four fifths of the world is aligned against the other fifth which comprises the Axis nations. The actual state of affairs is that one fifth of the world is actively fighting one fifth, while three fifths remain helpless and often apathetic, lacking an understanding of the issues involved or lacking an incentive strong enough to win them to the side of the United Nations.

Britain Faces Rigid Control Of Its Entire Textile Industry

LONDON, March 31 (AP)—The position of the entire British textile industry is rapidly approaching a point at which supplies, from producer to distributor, will be controlled and civilians will have to curtail their demands in proportion to the rise in direct war needs.

By summer, textile authorities say, every article of clothing except hats and hose will have been subjected to restrictions under Board of Trade plans for conserving man power and materials.

Price control is in the offing for non-utility commodities to make up lines as in utility garments. Retailers have been warned they must not assume that they will be able to pile price profit margins on nonutility commodities to make up for narrow margins on the "utilities."

Most serious shortages now showing up are in all lines of girls' hosiery and baby linen, but some economies are expected in battle dress cuts.

Here is a general picture of conditions as they affect the principal textile staples:

Cotton: Inadequacy in quantity and quality of coal is proving a hindrance to this trade which already has been badly handicapped by labor troubles. There is a possibility of improvement, however, with the release of miners from fighting forces.

Reports from Manchester said that disposal of "frustrated" stocks and diversion of cargoes from the Far East have been occupying attention most of the week. Shippers, meanwhile, have been wondering what they could do with fancy Far East lines on hand. And buyers for home markets have been wondering where and when they would be able to place orders.

Fabrics for home dominions governments have been keeping some manufacturers busy but not much could be done with exports. Very little yarn has been sold for civilian goods and manufacturers of finer fabrics are at the stage where they would like to see more orders to keep machinery employed.

Rayon: Current output of yarn is below consumers' needs and scarcity of yarn is keeping many looms idle. A tight hand is being kept on exports while most overseas markets able to trade want to buy because there is no foreign competition. South America leads in these transactions, chiefly in wide linings.

Wool: Meager production of yarns and fabrics outside war requirements is an obstacle to new orders for civilian requirements. There has been no falling off in the quantity of wool passing through earlier processes but employers are wondering when they will be able to get enough labor to clear the piled-up Government contracts.

A mannequin parade in Huddersfield of wool coats, suits and frocks bore the stamp of work put in by the best of the country's designers. Lime green, powder blue, flame, orange, turquoise, gold and wine were only a few of the many shades with a good proportion of cherry and pillarbox red. Coats and frocks mostly were shown with loose bell sleeves, bodices plain or shirred in front and skirts with simple kickpleats.

The panel representing the women's section of the industry is considering modifications in styles, but they are not expected to be as severe as men's because of the weight given to the psychological factor of feminine decorative value.

Linen: Belfast reported the trade outlook unchanged and pivoting on the raw material position with demand far outstripping possibilities of supply. The home market cupboard is bare and the Americas could get only a fraction of their needs.

After calculating what flax can be grown in Ireland in 1942 and adding probable British, Egyptian and Canadian supplies, it is doubtful whether there would be enough to operate more than 30 per cent of Ulster's spindles.

Blitz and airplane cloth contracts now being placed should absorb most of the yarn stocks to the great relief of manufacturers who are bemoaning the heavy financial burdens involved in holding these stocks so many months.

Meanwhile the effectiveness of quota control is shown by the fact that a Blackpool merchant was fined $113,000 and sentenced to 12 months in prison for selling outside of his stocking quota.

Close-Up of 'How' for Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—American soldiers in United States training camps will get a close-up view of the military customs and field technique of the British troops by means of the interchange of training films, the War Department has announced.

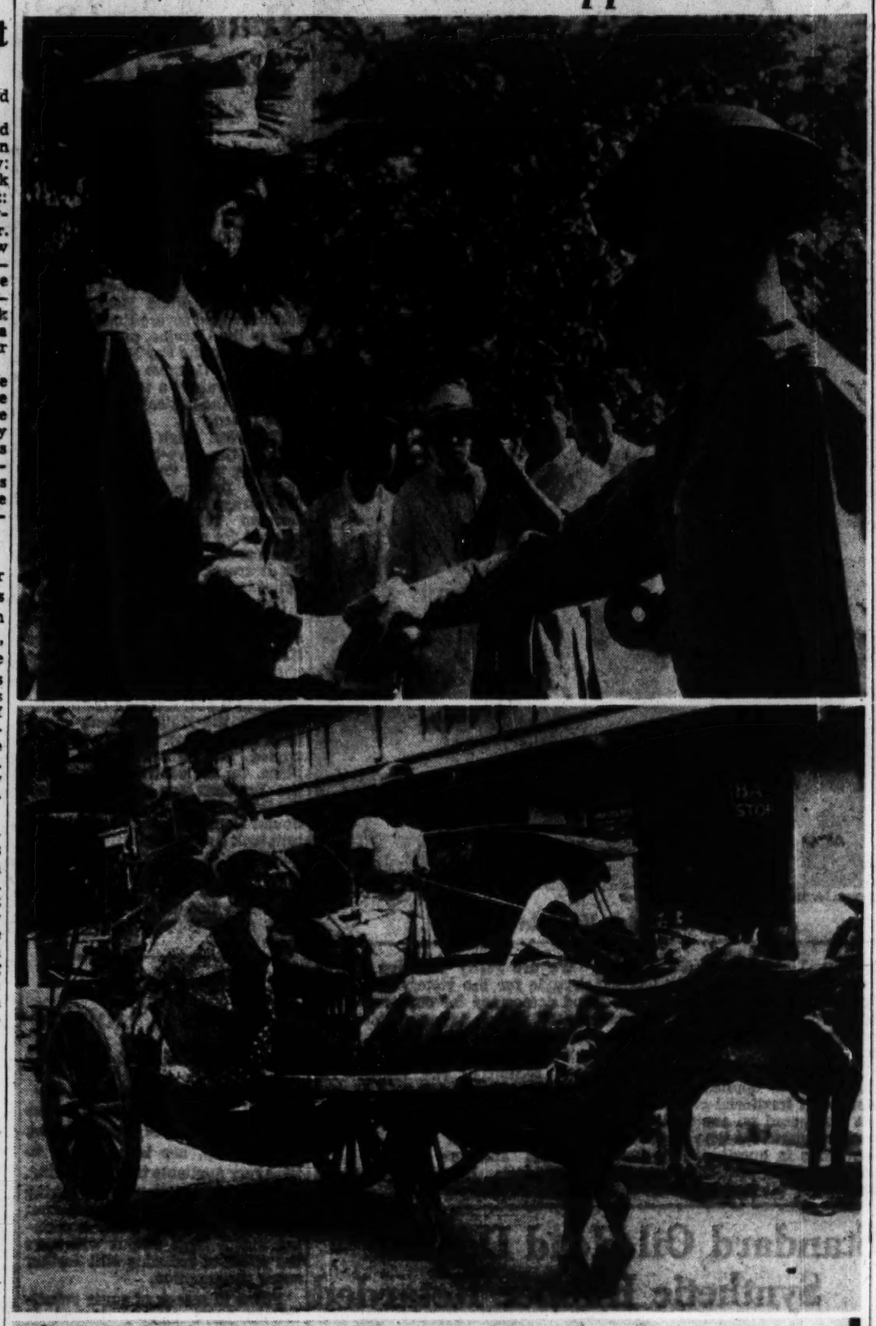
The first British motion picture adopted as a United States War Department training film is of four reels, entitled "Interrogation of Prisoners." It was produced by the British War Office and re-edited in part for American use by the Army Signal Corps. The film shows how careless remarks of captives and their replies to questions may give valuable information to the enemy. Another British film, "Unexploded Bombs," is being adopted for American use as an official training film available for showing to officers and men of the United States Army.

The subjects covered in these British films have not yet been reached in the training picture production program of the Army Signal Corps. Moreover, these are subjects in which the British have had considerable practical experience in the present war. Thus these pictures serve to round out the American program of visual education for troops.

The Signal Corps library of instructional films now numbers hundreds of titles. More are being produced as fast as possible, both in Hollywood, through the cooperation of the research council of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, and at the Signal Corps own training film production laboratories. One of the Signal Corps' own training film in Astoria, Long Island, and the other at Wright Field, Ohio.

At present, there are six "basic training" films which are usually shown to all troops. They deal with first aid, hygiene, military customs, and the Articles of War. In the course of his more specialized training in the arm or service to which he has been assigned, the soldier sees other films displaying the operation of his weapons and their tactical use. Films have proved their value in shortening the period of training, while giving the soldier a better understanding of what is expected of him.

Camera Shots in the Philippines War



Associated Press

Heroism Meets Its Reward

Top to bottom: Gen. Douglas MacArthur awards Capt. Jesus Villamor of the Philippines Air Force with the Distinguished Service Cross, the first native officer so to be honored. The General shakes the Captain's hand after pinning the medal on his tunic.

A not uncommon sight in the first days of the attack by Japan on the Philippines. Here is a Filipino family fleeing Manila, household goods piled high on a carabao cart.

Japanese bombs did this to the officers' quarters on Corregidor, leaving charred timbers and twisted girders. This happened on Dec. 29, the War Department says, but, as a waggish caption writer has said, "General MacArthur doesn't live here any more."

Here is young "General" MacArthur, the doughty defender's son, standing at the entrance of Corregidor's Malinta Tunnel. Filipino soldiers smile at the jaunty angle of the "Little General's" trench cap.

U. S. Urged to Eat More Fresh Fruits, Vegetables

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Warning that the tin shortage would restrict 1942 canning, State Commissioners of Agriculture have launched a campaign to encourage greater consumption of fruits and vegetables during the summer months when fresh ones are available.

Their national association, meeting in a special session, adopted resolutions calling for support of the program by the Government, wholesalers, retailers and consumers.

Flier Runs Out of Gas, Lands Safely on Road

LATTA, S. C., March 31 (AP)—An Army flier ran out of gas near here. He did some quick thinking and came down safely on a State highway after circling the road several times to clear it of traffic.

Cripps Bans Halfway Stand by India

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, March 31—India would be left completely without British Imperial troops in the event of acceptance of Britain's latest offer, unless by agreement with the new Dominion, Sir Stafford Cripps told a large press gathering here.

"You can't have freedom and also dependence on Imperial power," he said.

Explaining the machinery by which the Provinces would decide to accede to the new union or not, he said that where there is a narrow majority of under 60 per cent and the popular will is uncertain, the minority could demand a plebiscite of the adult male population of the Province.

On the defense position during the war, Sir Stafford explained with great frankness, even bluntness, his view that while a large proportion of the Army, Navy, and Air Force were British, there must be a central control. India, however, would have its full say in the War Cabinet and other bodies. He said it would be fatal to disorganize the defense organization. Nevertheless, pressed by questioners, he admitted that there could be something which might be described as a joint control of defense tasks strictly within the limits of the present constitution.

Following Sir Stafford's broadcast yesterday on the British offer, India's attitude today was in process of formation and clarification.

The Congress Party's Working Committee now in session has been addressed mainly by Jawaharlal Nehru an dits President, Maulana Azad. Today Mohandas K. Gandhi is expected to participate in the deliberations. On the outcome of this conference will depend very largely whether Congress decides to give the scheme a fair chance.

The Moslem League's Working Committee was not expected to be unfavorable.

The Indian moderates have been giving careful consideration to the proposals, doing their best to remove misunderstandings and promote an agreement.

The Hindu Mahasabha does not like the possibility of more than one Federal Union in India, nor do the Sikhs. It is a question whether they may none the less give the scheme a fair trial.

Practically all sections of Indian opinion are agreed, however, that there should be an Indian member of the War Cabinet in London, whatever the scope of his responsibilities or the necessary limitations on his powers due to the responsibilities of the Commander-in-Chief with which no one desires to interfere.

There is also no complaint that the supreme contpol of defense is vested in the War Council of the Inter-Allied bodies.

At the moment the success of the proposals seem likely to depend on the information given out as to the probable working out of interim arrangements, which are left entirely in the hands of the Viceroy.

Cripps Awaits India's Reply To Offer of Independence

NEW DELHI, India, March 31 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps took directly to the people of India last night Britain's offer of an immediate seat in the War Cabinet and free constitutional equality after the war, but debates among leaders of this sub-continent's devergent millions delayed any straightaway yes or no answer.

He said he awaited the decision with the highest hopes, but the day brought no indication of when a reply might be forthcoming from the two dominant political groups whose assent is essential: the All-India Congress and the Moslem League.

The Working Committee of the Congress, which speaks for a majority of the 240,000,000 Hindus, was again in session today.

The leaders of the 77,000,000 Moslems also were in protracted discussions.

One Answer Reported

The Hindu Mahasabha, India's third largest party, was reported to have told Sir Stafford already that the plan was unacceptable because it included the possibility of separate Moslem domains. Well-informed sources, however, said this group's opposition would mean little if the Congress and the Moslem League were agreeable.

Since the Moslems' most cherished objective is recognized in the promise that any Province can elect to remain outside the proposed postwar Indian Union, the attention of observers centered chiefly on the Congress Party.

Its decision appeared to hinge largely on the course of one man, Pandit Jawaharlarl Nehru.

Broadcasting to India yesterday, Sir Stafford declared:

"Our proposals are definite and precise. If they are rejected, nothing can be done until after the war."

Self-Government Plan

"The British Government and the British people," he said, "desire the Indian people to have full self-government, with a constitution as free in every respect as our own in Great Britain or as any of the great Dominion members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. . . .

"India would be associating with the United Kingdom and the other dominions by a common allegiance to the Crown, and equal to them in every respect, and never a subordinate in any respect.

"There is, however, an existing constitution which regulates the Central and Provincial Governments of India, and everyone agrees that in these troublous times we cannot here and now set about forging a new constitution.

"The new constitution should be framed by the elected representatives of the Indian people themselves. . . .

"We have invited the appointment of a representative of the Indian Government to take a position in the War Cabinet. When the war is over India's representatives will take their places side by side with those of other free nations in order to make her own contribution to the building of a new world order."

Britain will continue responsible for India's defense, he said, but reminded Indians that their help was needed to make the defense "more effective and more powerful."

Cripps Explains British Plan For Independence of India

NEW YORK, March 31 (CBS)—Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal and special envoy to India, last night in a radiocast speech, gave an explanation of the complex political situation in India, together with the attitude now taken by the British Government regarding Indian demands for independence. The following high lights are taken from the broadcast:

Britain's desire: The British Government, and the British people, desire the Indian people to have full self-government, wth a constitution as free in every respect as our own in Great Britain. Or, as any of the great Dominion members of the British Commonwealth of Nations . . . India would be associating with the United Kingdom and other Dominions by a common allegiance with the Crown, and equal to them in every respect, and never a subordnate in any aspect.

The peace: India will appoint her own representatives to the peace conference, side by side with those of the other free nations, and so make her contribution to the building of a new world order.

India's lead: The British Government has been accused by some of using resource to delay the granting of freedom to India. We are now giving the lead that has been asked for, and it is in the hands of the Indians . . . whether they will accept that lead. . . . If they fail to accept this opportunity, the responsibility for that failure must rest with them.

British help: It is for the Indian people, and not for any outside authority, to decide under which of these forms India will, in the future, govern herself. If the Indian peoples ask our help, it will, of course, be gladly given.

New constitution: The new constitution should be framed by the elected representatives of the Indian peoples themsives. A constitution-making body should be set up with the system of electing representatives from British India, and if the Indians wish, as we hope they will, to become a part of the new Indian Union, they too will be invited to send their representatives to this constitution-making body. Then, if they do, that will not of itself bind them to become members of the union.

Province participation: If you find, after all your discussions, with all the give and take of a constitution-making assembly that you cannot overcome your differences and that some Provinces are still not satisfied with the constitution, then such Provinces can go out and remain out if they wish, and just the same degree of self-government and freedom will be available to them as to the Union itself—that is to say, complete self-government.

Minorities: In view of the undertaking given to minorities by His Majesty's Government in the past, we propose that in the treaty which will be concluded between His Majesty's Government and the constitution-making body, the new Indian Union should undertake to protect the rights of minorities.

No constitution now: There is an existing constitution, which regulates the Central and Provincial Governments of India. And everyone agrees that in these troublous times we cannot here and now jeopardize forging a new constitution.

Control of war effort: His Majesty's Government is making perfectly clear the responsibility for, and to retain the control and direction of, the defense of India, as part of their world war effort.

India's resources: The task of organizing to the full the military, moral, and material resources of India must be the responsibility of the Government of India, with the co-operation of the peoples of India.

Defense Council: The Government of India must also have an effective share in the Defense Council. In turn, we have decided that the Commander-in-Chief will return to his position as a member of the Executive Council.

War cabinet: In order . . . that India may have her full right in this central control of strategy, in defensive and offensive, not only in India itself but in all the interrelated theaters of war, we have invited the appointment of a representative Indian to the War Cabinet, and to the Pacific Council of the United Nations.

Religious Drive Urged for Youth

CHICAGO, March 31 (AP)—A group of prominent citizens have appealed to the nation "to take immediate and concerted action" in behalf of an estimated 15,000,000 young persons "unreached" by churches.

The International Council of Religious Education said the appeal was signed by more than 200 men and women from every state and was issued as Christian educators prepared for a series of 130 one-day conventions in 44 states, April 31 to May 2, to help organize the United Christian Education Advance in local areas.

The Council said signers of the appeal included Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, former Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, Dr. Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard University, Walter H. Head, President of the Boy Scouts of America, M. E. Sadler, President of Texas Christian University; Dr. Clifford W. Barnes, President of the Chicago Sunday Evening Club; James L. Kraft, Chicago Manufacturer; Dr. Albert W. Palmer, President of the Chicago Theological Seminary; C. M. Goethe, financier, Sacramento, Calif., and Wilson Compton, lawyer and economist, Washington.

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OUT-OF-TOWN INQUIRIES INVITED

Hidden China Plants Source of War Goods

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, March 31—Free China's arsenals and their affiliated industries, widely spread over remote areas and well hidden against enemy attack, have become able to produce a surprisingly large variety of war material.

Technical progress in those relatively small and primitive plants has been considerable in recent years. Substitutes have been found for a number of foreign raw materials and finished products, and the dependence of the Chinese Army upon the outside world is probably not quite as great as might be assumed. This is the encouraging impression gained during a visit to an exhibition of China-made Army supplies held in Chungking on the occasion of the twelfth anniversary of General Ho Ying-Chin's appointment as Minister of War.

The enterprises developed, owned and run by the Army form by far the greatest industrial concerns in Free China. It may not be far wrong to estimate their share in the total output of all manufacturing industries, other than the smallest handicraft workshops, at about 50 per cent. Most of these plants are new, having been established in the backward provinces of the southwest and northwest after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War or even after the withdrawal of the Chinese Government from Hankow to Chungking, for the number and capacity of prewar arsenals was small in those areas. Most of them were unable to produce anything but rifles and small arms ammunition for the requirements of provincial armies, and practically all auxiliary industries were non-existent, because it was cheaper to procure the necessary raw material, machinery and so on from the large coastal ports.

Never Advertised Efforts

The Chinese never advertised their efforts in developing military industries, but it has always been known that they did their very best in this direction. Much of the arsenal equipment of the Shanghai, Nanking and Hankow areas was removed to the southwest and northwest before the Japanese came in. Additional machinery for new arsenals was constantly imported from abroad during the last few years and some of the Government plants succeeded in producing considerable quantities of machinery themselves.

The greater part of the skilled arsenal workers of Central China emigrated together with their plants. New battalions of workmen have been trained and a good number of students have in the meantime returned from the United States and other foreign countries, increasing the engineering staff and bringing with them the knowledge of new methods of production and organization. Apart from this the Ordnance Department of the Ministry of War, under its able chief who studied in the United States, has always taken advantage of any available advice and practical assistance.

China's second largest industrial concern, the group of state-owned mines, power stations, factories and research institutions under the National Resources Commission, which is responsible for the development of heavy industry did much to widen the basis for the growth of arsenal production.

The manufactures of the Army plants shown at the exhibition range from cotton and woolen textiles and special food stuffs like biscuits made of whole wheat and dried vegetables to many kinds of chemicals, gasoline produced by a new method of cracking wood oil and high explosives; from entrenchment tools to optical instruments, wireless and telephone sets; from small arms ammunition, hand grenades that improve on their original German model to high explosive artillery shells, land mines and medium aerial bombs; from German model rifles to light and elaborate machine guns, howitzers, field and antitank guns.

Most products contain suprisingly few imported parts, even the wireless transmitting and receiving sets consisting of 60 per cent of home produced materials. The average share of foreign raw materials is also relatively low and even some kinds of high quality steel can now be produced locally since Chinese plants succeeded in refining the native tungsten. Yet some essential foreign materials continue to be urgently required, and their insufficient supplies in recent months have been responsible for the fact that some of the arsenals have not been able to use their full expanded capacity. There can be no doubt that China's huge army of regulars and guerrillas is self-sufficient in all the materials that go into the production of rifles, light machine guns and small arms ammunition. And it seems that the arsenals have an adequate capacity of production to manufacture what is needed in these regards.

Many Grenades Produced

Hand grenades are produced in very large quantities. The Russian type of ordinary bottles filled with a mixture of gasoline and explosive are also produced and both have proved highly effective weapons in the hands of the Chinese soldiers. It seems that the production of larger quantities of artillery shells for the relatively large number of guns existing in the Chinese Army is making headway in consequence of the slow but steady development of the small steel and copper industries. Moreover, the stock of these and other munitions are bound to increase in spite of China's present semi-isolation from the outside world because fighting in China has been on so small a scale for some time that consumption is far below the output of the arsenals. All this does not obviate China's urgent need for many kinds of modern weapons like tanks and especially airplanes which it cannot possibly produce itself.

To be able to launch a really great counteroffensive, China must obtain from abroad large quantities of these and other modern weapons. It may be said that the supply of each unit of such weapons would serve to put into effective action thousands of rifles and dozens of machine guns which cannot easily be used without them against a firmly entrenched and still relatively well equipped enemy.

In the meantime, however, existing stock and the considerable current production of its arsenals should make it possible for the Chinese Army to continue beating off any Japanese attacks on the scale on which they occurred during the last year or so quite apart from harassing the enemy and exploiting his local weaknesses arising from recent withdrawals not only of troops but especially of airplanes, tanks and artillery.

Trust in Russia, Second Front Asked

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Prime Minister of the Polish Government-in-Exile, declared last night that Russia should be helped "honestly, rapidly and effectively, with full trust in her reciprocal loyalty and her good will" in the fight against Germany.

Speaking at a private dinner in his honor at the Princeton Club, the General, who is Commander in Chief of the Polish Army, advocated the opening of a second front against the Nazis.

Wendell L. Willkie, who also spoke, said:

"Let us not lose sight of the need of two parties in this country to determine our destiny."

Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, presided.



Albanian King Speaks to Americans

Zog tells of confidence in United States playing great role for a better world after war.

The postwar role of the United States in relation to the present governments-in-exile and the pledges of the Atlantic Charter is a matter of utmost interest. In the accompanying statement, the King of Albania outlines the basis of co-operation in the mutual service to liberty.

By Zog I
King of Albania

London

I am very glad to have the opportunity of speaking to the American public through The Christian Science Monitor.

The American people have played, and will play, a great role in the organization of a better world. Their love of liberty and their faith in the necessity of a true international justice in conformity with moral law (in a justice unmutilated by considerations of short-sighted self-interest), constitute a power by which the people of the United States will win for themselves the gratitude of the civilized world.

As far as my own country is concerned, already in the past Americans have shown their sympathy for it when President Roosevelt opposed vigorously and successfully the proposal that Albania, by the amputation of vital parts of its territory, should be sacrificed any further to a so-called balance of power in the Balkans.

President Roosevelt always courageously showed his interest in us during the last years of our independence, and he has continued to do so in refusing to recognize in any way the annexation of Albania by Fascist Italy. I think I may also interpret the welcome that my sisters received, from the authorities and people of the United States, as a proof of their sympathy toward the people of Albania.

The whole civilized world remembers with horror (despite the great number of international crimes that have been committed since) the shameful attack by a country with 40,000,000 inhabitants on a nation of only 1,000,000, who, in spite of everything, had tried to believe in the possibility of maintaining friendly relations. Against the Italian fleet, the Italian Army and the Italian air squadrons sent against us, we had nothing to fall back on except our faith in our rights. The attack was launched the very day my son was born. The fact that this day was Good Friday did not prevent military operations on the part of a power which calls itself the champion of Christian civilization.

The Queen, who is proud of her American blood, suffered much from the voyage. But since then we have suffered even more in learning of the suffering of our fellow countrymen. They have not ceased to oppose the invader and I am sure that they will continue to do so until the last foreign soldier has left our national territory.

During the Italo-Grecian war (which we foresaw from the time the attack was launched against ourselves) Albanians did everything they could to aid the Greeks against the common enemy. We believe that new opportunities for co-operation will present themselves.

Certainly the Atlantic Declaration, sincerely applied, will put an end to all territorial claims which are not based on the will of the people themselves who inhabit the territories in question. This Charter will aid in re-establishing real justice for all people.

We are ready to serve in the struggle for the victory of liberty and democracy for our people and for all those nations which are suffering as we are.

The United States, under President Roosevelt, are destined to lead this struggle for good against evil. The small nations, and especially the Albanians, of whom several thousand live in your country, and are imbued with your ideals, have confidence in you.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Zog, Albanian King in Exile

President Writes To All Soldiers In A. E. F. in Ireland

WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN NORTHERN IRELAND, March 31 (AP)—A message from President Roosevelt to every member of the United States Army Expeditionary Force arrived at headquarters yesterday for distribution to the soldiers.

"You will be supported by the whole force and power of this nation," said the President's message on White House stationery. "The victory you win will be the victory of all the people—common to them all."

[In Washington it was announced today that every American soldier and marine is receiving, upon departing for far-flung battlefronts, a copy of the letter from the President.]

The text of the President's message:

"To members of the United States Expeditionary Forces:

"You are soldiers of the United States Army.

"You have embarked for distant places where the war is being fought.

"Upon the outcome depends the freedom of your lives; the freedom of the lives of those you love—your fellow citizens—your people.

"Never were enemies of freedom more tyrannical, more arrogant.

"Yours is a God-fearing, proud, courageous people, which throughout its history has put its freedom under God before all other purposes.

"We who stay at home have our duties to perform—duties owed in many parts to you—you will be supported by the whole force and power of this nation. The victory you win will be the victory of all the people—common to them all.

"You bear with you the hope and confidence, the gratitude and prayer of your families and your fellow citizens and your President.

"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

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A. Gordon Moody, Manager
The NORTHFIELD CHATEAU

Turkey Gets Second British Destroyer

By the Associated Press

New York, March 31

The British Radio broadcast an Ankara announcement last night of the arrival in Turkey of a second destroyer built in Britain for the Turkish Navy.

The radiocast, heard here by CBS, said the warship was turned over to the Turks at Alexandretta.

Standard Oil Head Denies Synthetic Rubber Retarded

Continued from Page 1

contrary to the interests of the United States;

That after the fall of France, Standard assisted German interests to establish hydrogenation plants in Occupied France;

That Standard made shipments to Italian and German air lines in Brazil, contrary to the wishes of the State Department;

That Standard delayed or "stifled" development of synthetic rubber.

Mr. Farish agreed that a German subsidiary of Standard planned in 1938-39 to erect an aviation gasoline plant at Hamburg but added "it could not have done otherwise." He also acknowledged the agreement made with the German chemical trust in 1939, "adjusting their relations to the situations brought about by the war in Europe."

Contrary to the Arnold charge that this represented a "modus vivendi" to carry the agreement through the war, even if the United States came in, Mr. Farish presented the matter as a normal business transaction.

"Our contracts of 1929 were to run until 1947," he explained. "As you gentlemen doubtless know, contracts such as these are not, in law, abrogated, but merely suspended when the parties' nations are at war.

"The parties to such contracts must therefore find some way of getting along with their own business while the contracts are so suspended."

In answer to Mr. Arnold's charge that Standard had kept Germany informed of developments in its own process of producing butyl rubber, while keeping this Government in ignorance of the progress, Mr. Farish said:

"When the European war broke out in 1939 and Standard took over control of the Buna (German process) patents in the United States, it informed the War and Navy Departments and offered its co-operation in speeding up the production of synthetic rubber."

Butyl rubber, he said, developed by Standard, was inferior in some respects to the Buna process and, furthermore, was not in a stage ready for commercial development until March 1941.

"From this time forward, our progress was rapid," he said.

Arnold Contradicted

He contradicted Mr. Arnold's statement that Farben had not informed Standard of the development of buna.

"The only thing I. G. was withholding was the detail of their Government-sponsored program of producing buna rubber from coal in Germany."

Europe's Concern Over Inflation Seen Increasing

NEW YORK (CBS)—Sensational prices paid for stamps at a Paris auction, and measures taken by the Hungarian Government against an inflationary advance on the Budapest Stock Exchange, are quoted by the British Broadcasting Corporation as indication that apprehension over inflation throughout Europe is increasing.

[The Berlin radio recently quoted Premier Mussolini as assuring the Italian public that "the Government will prevent any depreciation of currency, savings, wages and salaries, for the protection of the savings of the Italian people is its primary task."]

In the Paris auction two red one-franc stamps of the years 1849 and 1843, which were valued in 1935 at 2,000 and 3,000 francs, now were sold for 70,000 and 225,000 francs, the BBC said.

Because of the international value of stamps, and the fact that they can be brought from one country to another without any difficulty, the stamp market is a reliable indication for the fear of inflation, BBC said.

"In Hungary the Government saw itself compelled to take steps against an inflationary advance on the Stock Exchange, against which it had hardly done anything so far. The turnover in stocks on the Budapest Stock Exchange increased from 46,000,000 pengo in 1940 to 273,000,000 pengo in 1941."

Seize Madagascar, Hore-Belisha Says

PLYMOUTH, England, March 31 (AP)—Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, former War Secretary, suggested in a speech the seizure of the French island of Madagascar in the Western Indian Ocean in the name of the Free French.

Recalling the fate of French Indo-China, Mr. Hore-Belisha declared that Great Britain could not afford to let Madagascar remain in the hands of Vichy France.

Ontario to Stage Hunt for Minerals

TORONTO (CP)—A new drive to obtain necessary minerals for Canada's war effort will be conducted by the Ontario Department of Mines, Peter Heenan, Acting Minister of Mines, announced recently. The whole Province will be examined by seven geological field parties this summer.

Romance Gains Ground

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The Senate has struck a blow for romance. It passed unanimously and sent to the House legislation which would suspend for the duration of the war a ruling against marriage of a commissioned officer in the Army within a year after receiving his commission.

Nazis' Bases Hammered By Russian Units

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, March 31

Russia's armies are still on the offensive and battering heavily at key Nazi bases on the entire eastern front, but today's dispatches give little hope that these bases are any nearer capture than they were several days ago.

Most of the news of the Russian fighting today comes from German sources. Nazi Field Headquarters acknowledged severe Russian pressure in the Ukraine, on the central front and in the Far North, but asserted that German dive-bombers had "frustrated" a tank-led Soviet attack in the critical battle around Lake Ilmen.

The Nazi High Command described the dive-bombing assault as taking place "northeast of Lake Ilmen," presumably referring to the Staraya Russa sector where the German 16th Army has been trapped for many weeks. The High Command, incidentally, claimed the destruction of 183 Russian tanks between March 23 and March 30.

Soviet front line dispatches told of hard-won gains by Russian cavalry and infantry fighting on the Kalinin and central fronts. The communiqué of the Soviet Information Bureau said a cavalry unit repulsed a stiff German counterattack on the Kalinin front, drove back the German infantry and occupied an important populated place. On the central front, where the Russians are driving toward the important city of Smolensk, the Soviet Command said an infantry unit took a strongly fortified enemy position after stubborn fighting.

A bulletin from Adolf Hitler's headquarters said German bombers again had attacked the Russian Arctic supply port of Murmansk.

Canada Seeks A Record Output Of Maple Sirup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Ontario farmers who have facilities for producing maple sirup, are being urged to tap every available tree this spring. Agricultural authorities are asking for the greatest possible output of maple sirup this year, explaining that a large output will have the effect of reducing still further sugar consumption.

Firms in search of sugar substitutions have already turned to maple sirup, according to the Department of Agriculture, and already United State buyers for maple sirup are in the province offering three cents a pound more for sirup than the 1941 price. The prevailing wholesale price for the product at Toronto last year was $2.40 a gallon, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Government. At present there is no ceiling price on maple sirup, and with competitive buying from the United States, the farmers will be well repaid for their efforts.

Croatia's Living Costs Continent's Highest; Shoes $15 a Pair

BERN, Switzerland, March 31 (AP)—The high cost of living within Croatia, Europe's youngest nation, is evidently the highest on the continent.

The Zagreb correspondent of the Zürich Journal Die Tat said prices of food and other necessities had increased 150 to 200 per cent and luxuries from 300 to 1,000 per cent in Croatia, which was formed from part of Yugoslavia.

Ordinary shoes were quoted at $15 a pair.

"One can buy anything here," the correspondent wrote, "so long as one possesses enough money."

Merrymaking Nazis Shot for Negligence During Paris Raid

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Advices received from Europe said travelers who recently visited Paris reported that six German officers were shot and a score of others sent to prison camps in Poland on charges of negligence at the time of the RAF raid on the Paris area March 3.

These reports said that almost all the officers in charge of the air defenses of the city were attending a gala party at a luxurious night club, the Bal Tabarin, that night and knew nothing about the raid until the bombs had been falling for some time.

Among the officers at the party, it was said, were those responsible for sounding an alert.

These reports said the noise of the party was so great that the officers failed to hear the bombs and probably would not have known of it until it was all over had not the manager happened to go outside and returned to inform them.

30 Leading Philatelists Lend to Gimbel's Exhibit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 31—More than 30 prominent philatelists have lent outstanding items of their collections to the Pan-American Stamp Exhibition at Gimbel Brothers Department Store today where it will continue through April 11. The exhibition commemorates the 100th anniversary of Greig's City Dispatch Post Stamp, first adhesive stamp used in the western hemisphere, on view at the exhibition, and Gimbel's centennial.

Countries represented in the showing include Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua and Peru.

Riom Trial: Boomerang For Pétain and Hitler

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Vichy announces the suspension of the war guilt trial of Riom from April 2 to April 15. Dispatches from France express doubt that this is a mere Easter recess and that the trial will be resumed in the near future. Axis sources indicate that the trial might be resumed in a different manner and more in conformity with the wishes of the Vichy Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Pétain.

The recess comes as no surprise. What has been surprising is that the trial has not been suspended earlier, for as far back as March 15 Hitler expressed his indignation at the turn the proceedings had taken. He said he did not understand French mentality, for scarcely a word of the guilt of those responsible for the war had been mentioned, and nothing but inferior preparation for war had been talked about.

The Führer's voice in France, Fernand de Brinon, Vichy's ambassador to Paris, immedately afterwards recommended that the proceedings at Riom be dropped. The master's voice had spoken—it was expected that Vichy would carry out the orders.

In Search of an Alibi

For months Germany had insisted that the trial be held. How then did the trial give rise to so serious a misunderstanding between Berlin and Vichy?

The reason is that at the beginning, Vichy and Berlin both had a point to prove. Berlin wished the trial to show that it was the former French leaders who in conspiracy with the "warmongers" Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt had started the war. Despite all military success, the German people dislike the war which shows signs of being a long one. Hitler needed an alibi.

The Pétain Government, on the other hand, also needed an alibi, but one of a different kind. The Vichy men tried to show that it had been the politicians, the leaders of the Popular Front who had been responsible for the defeat. Their own regime, born out of defeat, must necessarily be presented as the savior of France.

Berlin and Vichy began to misunderstand each other. The deceivers became the deceived. Both Hitler and Pétain were taken by surprise. The trial disclosed so much of the truth that lay behind France's defeat that Berlin, as well as Vichy, began to feel jittery.

Former Premiers Leon Blum and Edouard Daladier are closely guarded prisoners. Riom, however, turned out to be the only spot in Europe where a man could again raise his voice in defense of freedom. The trial of Riom became the symbol of the true sympathies of the suppressed nations of Europe.

Incompetence in Army

The true story of the French defeat, as told at Riom, confirmed the suspicions of all impartial observers. There can no longer be any doubt as to the incompetence of the French High Command and the French General Staff.

If France did not possess sufficient up-to-date equipment to withstand a German assault it was because French military leaders did not want these modern weapons. They had no understanding of what modern warfare meant. Marshal Pétain himself, Vice-President of the Supreme War Council, wrote in the preface of a book on military strategy, "direct action by air forces in battle is problematical."

The High Command was equally reluctant to build up those armored divisions for which Gen. Charles de Gaulle had clamored for years. When battle was given, Gen. Gustave Marie Gamelin showed himself quite inadequate as a Commander in Chief.

The Role of Big Business

The second important point made at the trial concerns big business. The hearings have shown that the majority of heavy industrialists sabotaged the war effort for the sake of their own financial advantage.

Rénault and Schneider-Creuzot, France's largest armament manufacturers, exacted tremendous prices from the Government and resisted every effort to extend arms production which might have interfered with their monopoly.

The third point touched upon at Riom concerns propaganda: while Communist propaganda contributed toward undermining the morale of many a French soldier, Fascist propaganda did all in its power to create distrust and suspicion between the officers on one hand, and the rank and file on the other.

M. Daladier quoted a memorandum sent by an officer to Marshal Pétain's staff at the Madrid embassy. It dealt with mutinies in the Spanish army. A French General with strong Fascist leanings ordered copies of this memorandum to be sent to every high-ranking officer in the French army. Thus distrust was consciously created.

Another Clemenceau Needed

The fourth point deals with France's pre-war system of government. Its democratic system had proved inefficient, not so much because the system as such did not present the possibilities of making France strong, as because of the men who, although apparently representing the will of the nation, were personally weak and without inner conviction.

The leaders compromised with big business. They did not dare to force their views upon the General Staff. France did not suffer from an overdose of democracy, it suffered from too little. A Clemenceau in M. Daladier's place might have saved France once again.

But weakness is not treason. M. Blum and M. Daladier were undoubtedly weak, but they never ceased to be true Frenchmen. Riom has shown that their responsibility, heavy as it may be, weighs not half as heavily as that of their accusers.

The President of the Court always interrupted proceedings whenever the accused tried to prove that more than incompetence and misunderstanding contributed to the defeat of France. Treason played its ugly part. The work of Hitler's "fifth column" and its vital part in bringing about France's downfall has not been made public at Riom. There is left a feeling, however, that there was much treason in high places.

The French people will not forget the facts uncovered at Riom. Nor will they forget that the trial was dropped under Nazi pressure. The Pétain regime has always endeavored to maintain that France, though defeated, is still a sovereign state which can speak to the conqueror on equal terms. This illusion, too, has now been destroyed. In the eyes of the French Vichy stands condemned—a vassal state, receiving orders from Berlin.

The French people will find it ever harder to consider the present rulers as the saviors of France. General Gamelin's staged silence has only thrown more suspicion on the general staff. The trial of Riom was staged to strengthen Vichy's authoritarian regime. It has actually shattered its prestige. It has proved itself a boomerang striking back with full force.

Pétain Likely to Abandon Riom Trials After Recess

VICHY, Unoccupied France, March 31 (AP)—The Riom war guilt trial will be suspended from April 2 to 15 and considerable doubt was expressed today that it ever would be renewed.

There was no official announcement, however.

The five defendants, accused of responsibility for France's defeat, are Edouard Daladier, Premier when France went to war in 1939; Léon Blum, Premier of France's only Popular Front Government; Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, Allied Generalissimo at the start of the war; former Air Minister Guy La Chambre; and Pierre Jacomet, former Administrator of Defense Industries.

[A French-language broadcast by the Rome radio, heard in New York by CBS, declared the Riom trial would be suspended but that it would "be resumed at some later date in a different form which would conform with the aim that Marshal Pétain wishes to attain."]

The trial, which began Feb. 19, has turned into a boomerang against the Pétain regime, in the sense that the accusers became the accused. The defense turned on the prosecution and Mr. Blum and Mr. Daladier challenged the legality of the court and inferentially that of the Pétain regime.

The court ruled against them, but the testimony quickly turned to military reasons for France's collapse instead of the political reasons for its entry into the conflict. The name of Marshal Pétain himself was brought into the trial, it being alleged that he was responsible for lack of fortifications and preparations for war.

The Germans who were in large measure responsible for the trial in the first place, became displeased and on March 19 the German radio said Fernand de Brinon, Vichy envoy to Paris, had urged Chief of State Pétain to halt the trial because it was "detrimental to the interests of France."

There was no indication what would happen to the five defendants, who have been confined for months.

Norway Government Property Taken

NEW YORK (CBS)—The British radio recently quoted the German-controlled Oslo radio as announcing the confiscation of property belonging to 50 of the most prominent Norwegians in exile, including all of the Norwegian Government in London.

Maj. Vidkan Quisling, Norway's puppet premier, has ordered the confiscation.

He has also declared that they are deprived of their Norwegian citizenship.

Italy Retrenching On Railway Traffic

BERLIN, From German Broadcasts, March 31 (AP)—A Milan dispatch said today that Italy's railway traffic would be cut by 3,000 kilometers (1,860 miles) under a new time table effective tomorrow. (The dispatch apparently referred to elimination of trains running a total of 1,860 miles daily, rather than abandonment of trackage.)

First-class accommodations will continue only on international trains, the account said.

All Four Escaped Nazi Prisoners Now Caught

LONDON, March 31 (AP)—Two fugitive German prisoners—the last of four who escaped from a camp in northwestern England last Wednesday—were captured today near Kendal, a town in the same region.

Senate Votes To Up Pay Of Armed Forces

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The Senate voted yesterday to double the $21-a-month basic pay of Army buck privates but at least a fortnight and possible much longer will elapse before the House begins action on the legislation.

The House is in what virtually amounts to an Easter recess and there appeared little likelihood that the Military Affairs Committee would start hearings on the pay increase bill before April 13, at the earliest.

As passed in the Senate by a vote of 73 to 0, the measure would make the first basic change in the Army pay scale in 20 years.

In addition to raising to $42 a month pay for privates, the bill proposes increases all along the line for enlisted men in both the Army and Navy. In the Army a Master Sergeant, the highest non-commissioned classification, would receive $138 a month instead of $126. Chief petty officers in the Navy would receive similar increases.

The measure, sponsored by Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado, also would raise the basic pay of Second Lieutenants and Navy Ensigns from $1,500 to $1,800 annually and adjust allowances for other personnel in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service.

The additional cost to the Government, based on the size of the Army at the start of the year, was estimated by Senator Johnson at $282,412,000. Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky said the cost might rise much higher, however, as the armed forces grow.

The Senate also passed and sent to the House a bill increasing the pay of the Philippine Commonwealth Army and the Philippine Scouts to the same level as the United States Army, troops, with whom they are now fighting shoulder-to-shoulder on Bataan.

30 Millions Held Union War 'Take'

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Senator Clyde W. Reed (R), of Kansas, told the Senate March 30 that workers on war and defense projects had been forced to pay "at least $30,000,000" in fees to labor unions.

The Kansas Republican Senator said his estimate was based upon personal investigations of union charges on a defense project near his home city of Parsons, Kan., as he urged Congressional approval of his bill which would make it illegal to require union membership for a job on any project financed with Federal funds.

Senator Reed told the Senate judiciary subcommittee to make a complete investigation of what he termed "scandals" and "racketeering elements" in unions on various defense projects under the Army Engineer Corps.

The Senator said that on the ordnance project near his home city common laborers had been forced to pay a $12 initiation fee and $2 monthly dues to a local of the International Hod Carriers Union of the American Federation of Labor.

Senator Reed told the eSnate that this single project netted unions about $216,000 in fees of various kinds "based on my personal investigation." He said a similar computation on all projects under the Army Engineer Corps indicated that a widespread "closed shop" program for A. F. of L. construction trade unions had cost workers $30,370,903.

The Senator said this was based on an initiation fee of $25 for common laborers and truck drivers, $50 for carpenters, and $100 for electricians and plumbers.

Nation's Movie Houses Have 10,812,534 Seats

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—It's hard to believe sometimes when you're standing in line, but there are 10,812,534 seats in the nation's 17,919 operating movie houses, a survey of the Film Daily yearbook, published yesterday, showed.

Travel

IT'S "MAY" IN THE MID-SOUTH

And Coast Line's swift modern trains are ready to transplant you to Spring and Sunshine—tomorrow!

GARDENS: Magnolia, Middleton and Cypress Gardens at historic Charleston are now at their glorious best. Savannah, Thomasville, and other Mid-South cities famed for Spring floral displays.

GOLF: Verdant fairways, perfect greens, glorious sunshine. Remember Augusta is the golfing capital of the U. S. A. Charleston, Savannah, Sea Island and Thomasville have splendid courses.

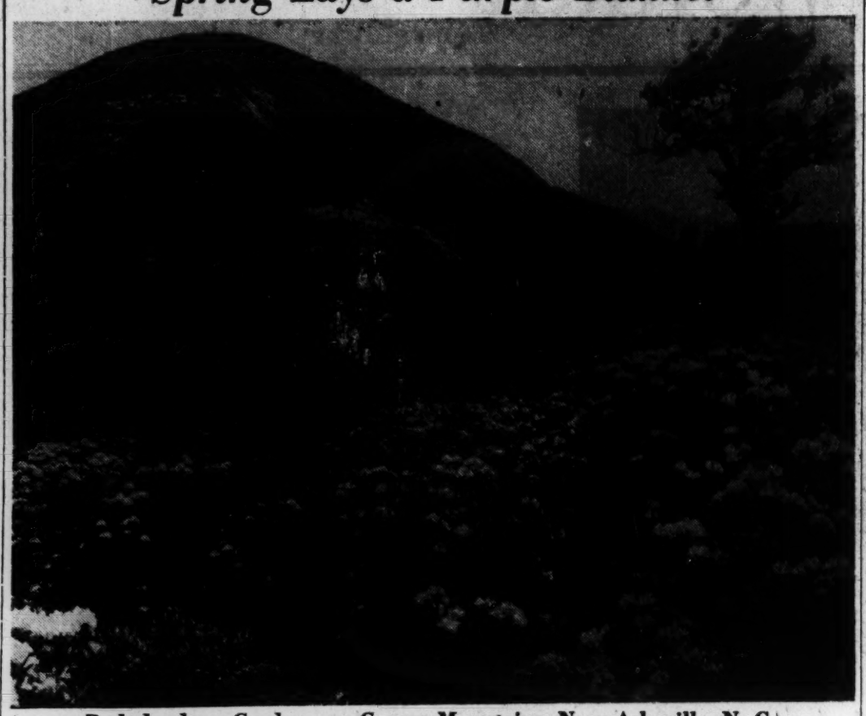
IT'S SPRING! If the urge to "get away" is upon you, you'll appreciate your new viewpoint after a rest in the "nearby" Mid-South. It will cost you but little in time and money, yet its benefits are great.

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ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD

Spring Lays a Purple Blanket



Rododendron Gardens on Craggy Mountains, Near Asheville, N. C.

Early in June this gorgeous display is the objective of many tourists who follow the new highway into the heart of this tract.

North Carolina Ready for Summer Visitors

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

North Carolina does not intend to let any grass grow in its resort streets during the 1942 summer vacation season, even if automobile travel is sharply curtailed as a result of gasoline and tire shortages.

State tourist officials are planning a series of recreational and sporting events especially for summer visitors and North Carolina fully expects that byways and highways of its cities and towns will resound with the footsteps of hundreds of vacationists.

There's really no problem in getting to any of North Carolina's varied resort areas whether they be situated in the mountains or by the seaside. Leave your car home, if you must. But there is excellent air, rail, and bus service to North Carolina and, from most eastern cities, it is only a matter of an overnight ride on train or bus and a few short hours over the air route.

North Carolina's Great Smoky National Park will attract a large number of visitors this year. During the first part of this year, as a matter of fact, travel to this great playground has shown an increase over the same period in 1941. Here a person can settle down for as long as he desires, taking advantage of the numerous camping facilities offered by the Park authorities.

There are fine beach resorts in North Carolina, too, though most folks at first don't associate the State with the sea. Near Wilmington is Wrightsville Beach, where swimming facilities are comparable to those of the country's other leading seaside resorts. Plans now are under consideration for the construction of additional recreational attractions for the use of soldiers on leave. Carolina Beach, also near Wilmington, has ample accommodations for vacationists. It has four hotels, 25 boarding houses, and 525 cottages for rent. Inasmuch as the majority of vacationists this year will spend holidays at one place North Carolina looks forward to an excellent summer season.

With Washington crammed full of war workers, North Carolina is making preparations to entertain large numbers of these folks bent on refreshing themselves in a State rich in scenic and historical attractions.

Ample hotel accommodations will be available at all recreational and resort centers during the summer. Sportsmen will be provided with information regarding fishing, boating, hiking, horseback riding, and other features that make a vacation worth while.

Pennsylvania Handicraft

Tourists visiting Bedford and Somerset Counties this summer will have a rare treat in store for them. For in these Counties rural communities are reviving handicraft and home loom weaving as practiced by residents of 100 years ago. In a century-old red brick dwelling in Bedford are the headquarters for the industry where directions are given to mountain communities and their specialty of products and designs. The individual uniqueness of the products lies in their regional heritage. In the Dogwood Hollow of Turkeyfoot Township may be found the hooked rug designed in local farm scenes, native wild flowers and

Tourabouts

old Pennsylvania Dutch floral patterns, all products of home-made looms.

Dupree Gardens Open

Visitors to Tampa, Fla., during April and May will have the opportunity of seeing Dupree Gardens as J. W. Dupree, owner of this floral estate, has decided to keep them open an additional two months. While these Gardens were only opened to the public last year they have become one of the outstanding floral attractions on the West Coast. At the present time, thousands and thousands of azaleas, soft-tinted and flamboyant, are in richest bloom; great magnolias, orchid trees, redwood and dogwood are now in all their glory. Bold flame vines are everywhere. Practically every flower known in Florida and listed in garden club books is found at Dupree Gardens.

Jasper Animal Life

Wild life is on the increase in Jasper National Park, Canadian Rockies. According to R. E. Cuhney, manager of the Lodge, all of the animals have come through the winter in good shape and there is a marked increase in the elk herd, despite the annual migration of these anmals into surrounding big-game areas. In this vast sanctuary of 4,200 square miles—larger than the State of Connecticut—Rocky Mountain sheep, goats, and deer are quite plentiful and caribou herds are thriving in the northern part of the park, while beaver are increasing in all sections. Moose are numerous, also. Bird life, too, is plentiful.



Victory Gardening From Books

With the wartime zest for Victory gardening we have a crop of newly published books for amateur vegetable raisers.

A well printed volume arranged somewhat like a handbook is "25 Vegetables Anyone Can Grow," by Ann Roe Robbins, illustrated by Leonard Robbins (Thomas Crowell Co., 432 Fourth Ave., New York, $2.25). Following a 13-page introduction on planning and planting your vegetable garden, with helps of a general nature on soils, fertilizers, cultivation, and thinning, and a second chapter on blight and pests, the reader plunges into a set of chapters, each one of which is devoted to some one of the 25 vegetables.

Packed With Information

The approach is essentially practical, and the paragraphs packed with information. We have seen few books giving more concise advice to the beginner. The chapters themselves are divided into subheads usually as follows: Title (as for example Sweet Corn), botanical family, followed by a fascinating section of vegetable history in smaller print, (and we know too little about the romance of the humble vegetables). Next, food value, then culture, habits of growth, types and varieties, how much to buy, planting, when to plant (for various crops), how to plant, where to plant, soil, cultivation and care, harvesting, canning, uses.

At the end of the book are chapters on storing, canning, and a set of vegetable garden plans, as well as very clear frost-zone maps enabling the gardener to use this book no matter where in the United States he lives.

"Gardens for Victory" by Jean-Marie Putnam and Lloyd C. Cosper (Harcourt, Brace & Co., 383 Madison Ave., New York, $2.50) has the zest and spontaneity of the previously published garden books bearing Mrs. Putnam's name. It is highly readable, and chock full of ideas. A fine job of editorial arranging provides the reader with various quick helps and charts, and jolly sketches dress up the lively material.

It is, of course, a book about vegetables; but somehow when you get through you are not sure whether your vegetables are serious foods or whether they are decorative border plants. As you follow the charts and plans you intersperse vegetables with flowers and plant borders of endive around blossomy spaces until you would not be surprised to find yourself arranging a bouquet of spinach and squash for the living room. It is all very gay, but at the same time really useful.

Mrs. Putnam Well-Known

Mrs. Putnam, as our West Coast readers know, has been writing our Pacific Gardening column for some time, and the book reflects the variety of side excursions into various allied garden subjects which her column has shown. Particularly delightful, we find, is her chapter on herbs. In it she gives items of history and herb lore, bits of verse, and items discovered in old herbals. It is practical, too, and offers some new ideas about herb raising. Seldom included in garden books, too, are suggestions for junior gardens at home. Mrs. Putnam calls these "Kindergardens," and offers simple plans for children to follow. We are in full accord with her urgent statement that each child should have a plot of his very own, which he is encouraged to plan, plant, care for, and from which he may dispose of the fruitage as he sees fit. The vegetables that come through quickly from seed to harvest are best for boys and girls, and lists of these are given.

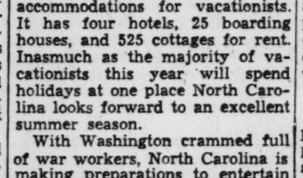
There are many other chapters of interest: one, for example, on salad gardens, one on space savers, (this includes espaliered trees), one on hotbeds and cold frames and other uses of glass, and one on raising plants without soil. Again with the use of zoning charts and maps the reader anywhere in the United States can work out his own local planting dates. If there is more about vitamins and nutrition in this volume than most of our readers feel they care about knowing, that part is easily skimmed over in favor of studying some of the highly original charts and suggestions so abundantly provided in other chapters.

These early days of April, before many of us can get outdoors to do things except in the sunnier parts of the day, it is a good time to mend, clean, and paint the garden furniture—that is, if you didn't do it during the winter. Water plants should be set in early in April, and as soon as frost is out of the ground transplant young delphinium to permanent outdoor locations. If you live in the South you should be spraying and feeding your roses by now. Wherever you are, don't rake and roll your lawns until the ground is no longer soggy. And you gardeners in the North, remember in the next few days to remove and burn the old stems and foliage of peonies and iris before growth starts, and to dig in some bone meal around your lilac bushes.

M. J. T.

A Tuesday feature

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Thin Yankee Veneer Marks New Nazi Propaganda Effort

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The Nazis have taken a lesson from the secret radio broadcasters who heckle them and have set up an "American Freedom" station.

Last week, for the first time over the short waves, Station DEBUNK was heard. It purported to be an underground American station waging a gallant struggle against the war-mongers of Washington.

Its programs open with "The Star-Spangled Banner," sign off with "America," and denounce, in the folksy oratorical style of some American politicians, the "Jewish crowd running the show in Washington."

Unfortunately for deception purposes, the signals of DEBUNK were traced easily to Europe. Its slangy arguments, slanted toward the rural districts, follow precisely the Berlin propaganda line. This was true to such a marked extent that listeners in this country believed Berlin was making no serious effort to conceal the fact that the transmitter was operated in Germany.

Its arguments apparently are aimed at the Middle West and are anti-British in appeal. Americans are told that Yankee farm boys are being sent to their death for the "red coat snobs."

Chief speaker is "Joe Scanlon" who, noting that "elections are coming again and our people will have a last opportunity to reassert themselves," urges that American citizens organize "to fight the dictatorship being set up in Washington."

The Office of Facts and Figures reported last night that Tokyo has named a new shortwave broadcast, the "America First" program. The "super-patriot" from Tokyo proclaims: "The isolationists were right . . . whatever their stand may be, they have the whole world standing behind them in full sympathy and admiration."

Another Japanese propagandist declared:

"Practically all the leaders of various parties in the United States are strongly denouncing the Washington policy in connection with American strategy."

And from Tokyo, also, comes this assurance: "Japan would be a charming partner to any nation which would understand Japan's ideals correctly. Japan will share with the United States its newly captured rubber and tin if Americans will get rid of Roosevelt."

Mutual's Propaganda Analyst Personally Felt Nazi Sting

Behind the Microphone

By Albert D. Hughes
Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Located in a fairly remote region in Colorado, Siegfried Wagener, Mutual's propaganda analyst, paradoxically, is in close touch with world channels of thought. In an area of tall mountains, beautiful forests, and shimmering lakes, Mr. Wagener maintains a shortwave listening post for the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Mr. Wagener seeks to break down, expose and dissect totalitarian propaganda emanating from Axis transmitters which is intended to destroy American unity and create suspicion between the peoples of North and South America. Twice each week on Mondays and Fridays at 9:15 p. m. E. W. T., Mr. Wagener radiocasts from Denver, Colo., his enlightening quarter hour, "An Analysis of Propaganda," over the Mutual network.

A victim of Nazi treachery, Mr. Wagener is well equipped by experience and temperament to perform this service for American listeners. He was a Liberal Democrat in a pre-Hitler Europe and protested with anguished but feeble gestures as his dreams for a democratic German republic were smashed by the Nazi juggernaut.

He watched the enslavement of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Holland, Belgium, France, and the Balkans, and has since analyzed each step in the diabolic totalitarian method of breaking up nations, and the despoiling of men's rights by the infiltration of doubt and suspicion.

Mr. Wagener operates his one-man listening post 24 hours a day. He receives propaganda broadcasts from Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo beamed to both North and South America. These are worked up into his radiocast script, and Mr. Wagener then journeys down to Denver to Mutual's outlet, KFEL, to deliver the analyses.

Some time ago the State Department expressed unusual interest in Mr. Wagener's work; now his copies of Axis radiocasts go first to Washington where they are kept for study to indicate the coming "line" of the Axis.

Pampered Dummy

Edgar Bergen's brash little "Charlie McCarthy" is probably more pampered than a millionaire's child. Though listeners often hear "Charlie" complaining about his allowance, the fact is the little dummy is probably better dressed than Mr. Bergen.

Charlie, for instance, has 35 suits, each one of which cost more than Edgar Bergen's, and, in addition, has 20 hats and 10 pairs of shoes. Mr. Bergen, for example, can wear ready-made suits costing on the average about $65. Charlie's are specially made and run about $125. Mr. Bergen can walk into any hat store and pick up a good one for about $8. Charlie's have to be hand-made to fit his specially carved head and they cost about $25. Mr. Bergen spends $10 for a pair of shoes. Charlie's are a lot smaller but the cobbler charges $15 a pair for them.

Mr. Bergen's hair, a favorite topic between himself and his dummy, he can have cut between rehearsals. Charlie's hair is real human hair, a special shade of red which until the war was imported from Europe. The wigs, costing $75 each, come with extra long hair and are cut by Charlie's barber to suite his air character.

Mr. Bergen quite naturally does not begrudge the expenses for the little dummy who brought him fame and fortune. He recently presented Charlie with a shiny new ball bearing for his neck. It gives him greater mobility so that he can answer verbal attacks from all directions.

24-Hour Clock Adopted

Adoption of the 24-hour clock to conform with Government weather bureau and air traffic control practice has been decreed by Northwest Airlines. Clock faces in public locations, however, will not be changed so that passengers will not be confronted with such problems as determining what the clock should read when the timetable says, 10:25 p. m., for instance.

New Airport School

Airport service training for youths between the ages of 18 and 20 is being offered by United Air Lines in a new school it has set up in its Chicago base. A concentrated two-week course of lectures, classroom work and practical demonstrations will be given in such routine airport duties as cargo handling, truck driving and refueling of planes.

Peter Berger, supervisor of the new school and former chief mechanic for United in New York, specified at least a high school education with grades of average and above and the ability to drive cars and trucks safely and to meet State and City tests for driving.

Russell Sage Gets An Acting President

TROY, N. Y., March 31 (AP)—Miss Helen M. McKinstry today became Acting President of Russell Sage College after 13 years as its physical education director.

Under a one-year appointment, she will fill a vacancy caused by the departure of James Laurence Meader, President, for United States Army service. Professor Meader has a year's leave of absence.

Miss McKinstry is a native of Winnebago, Minn. She is a graduate of Boston Normal School of Gymnastics, now the Hygiene Department of Wellesley College, and holds degrees from New York University and Gymnastic Peoples College, Ollerup, Denmark.

Miss McKinstry was director of physical education at Miss Wolcott's School, Denver, Colo.; organizer and Director of Physical Education for Girls in two Springfield, Mass., high schools; Director of Physical Education for Women at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, and substitute Director of Physical Education for six summer quarters at the University of Chicago.



Siegfried Wagener

Propaganda analyst for the Mutual Broadcasting System, who journeys twice weekly down from his Estes Park short-wave listening post to Denver, Colo., to deliver his network discussions of Axis propaganda, Mondays and Fridays at 9:15 p. m., E. W. T.

Court Upholds State On Army Post Gas Tax

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 31 (AP)—The Eighth United States Circuit Court of Appeals held that states may collect gasoline taxes on sales at military reservations.

In so doing it reversed a decision of a Minnesota District Court in which the State had sought to collect $36,682 on gasoline sold to Army officers at Fort Snelling in a four-year period ending June 30, 1940.

The Appellate Court made its ruling under a Federal law which provides that states may collect "sales taxes" at Army posts on gasoline "not solely for use of the United States."

PCA Allocates Lodestars

Having celebrated early in March the first anniversary of its route connecting the two steel cities of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Birmingham, Ala., Pennsylvania-Central Airlines, its President, C. Bedell Munro, has announced, will place Lockheed Lodestar planes on the route probably this summer.

Although carrying only 14 passengers and a crew of three, as compared with the 21-passenger Douglas Capitaliners which are being replaced, the Lodestars will speed up present schedules between these industrial centers by more than an hour, Mr. Munro said, providing the fastest service between the North and South. Flying time between Pittsburgh and Birmingham will be cut to less than four and a half hours, he said.

Pennsylvania-Central has also just established its new home offices at the Washington National Airport, Washington, D. C. They were formerly located in Pittsburgh.

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The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—March 31, 1942
10c

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Mrs. Lin Yutang Carries on Work To Aid China in Mothering Its Countless 'Warphans'

By Inez Whiteley Foster

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The plight of China's thousands of homeless, motherless "warphans" is close to the mother-heart of Mrs. Lin Yutang, wife of the distinguished poet, author, and philosopher. As Chairman of United China Relief, Mrs. Lin is giving support in America to the vast project of clothing, feeding, housing, and educating these innocent victims of Japan's aggression.

"When I visited China a little over a year ago and saw again some of the 30,000 homeless, motherless waifs (it is impossible to tell how many have since been added) my heart beat with anguish for their plight," said Mrs. Lin.

"Most of these children came from areas already bombed, only to encounter further raids, killing or scattering their families no one knows where. Under the leadership of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, assisted by the Chinese government and financial aid contributed by Americans, 45 orphanages have been established for them in and around Chungking.

Children Sold Into Slavery

"Many Chinese parents today prefer to send their little ones to these orphanages in Free China, rather than run the risk of having them in places where the Japanese can kidnap them and send them back to Japan to be raised as workers. Already the Japanese have done this whenever they could," added Mrs. Lin.

"Chinese boys have been taken to Japan and used for work in war activities, and girl children have been sold into immoral slavery.

"Of those able to reach orphanages, the very first questions asked of all who are big enough to talk are: Do you remember where you came from? What are your parents' names? How old are you? From 14 years of age to four months they arrive—sometimes little brothers and sisters only six or seven years old themselves, carrying infants on their backs.

Can Never Forget

"Can you wonder that Chinese now feel that every Japanese is someone who is going to destroy their lives, their homes, families, and children? Chinese people can forgive. But they can never forget now," said Mrs. Lin, "and for centuries they will remember Japan's cruel destruction of all they loved.

"Most of them had so pathetically little anyway, and now even that little has been savagely destroyed. Fortunately, Chinese people always have required very little food; now they have barely enough to keep them alive. If China were not a productive country and one that was independent of the importation of food, quite probably the war would have been lost already. But now, untold numbers are suffering actual starvation not only because living costs have mounted so terrifically — but also because communications between Unoccupied and Free China have been so severely cut that it is impossible to get food through.

Real Patriotism

"Then, too, we have the scorched earth policy," Mrs. Lin continued. "When we know that Japanese are coming near, we burn everything in sight, whole cities even. When people are willing to burn their own homes, that is real patriotism, I think.

"During the very worst of the air raids," she said, referring to the results of the great tragedies suffered by peace-loving Chinese, "children in air shelters and caves are given lessons to help prepare them for a better future. To keep them from fear during attacks, one child is appointed story-teller for the others. Older groups are taught the new simplified Chinese vernacular, which has only 1,000 characters. This is the personal project of Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States. In this way peasants learn to write and also to read — even daily newspapers, so they may be informed of world events. This was something undreamed-of before.

Special Instruction Provided

"Some of the orphanage children have real genius," Mrs. Lin said, going back to the subject so close to her heart and with which she is busy daily. "Whenever one shows special talent, besides the trade he would ordinarily be taught, he is later sent to a university on a scholarship provided by the Government and our committee funds. In the regular instruction given to all children, the boys learn handicraft, woodwork and simple engineering so they can help in reconstruction later on. The girls learn cooking, knitting, sewing, and weaving.

"It used to cost 20 United States dollars to adopt one of these orphans for a whole year (board, lodging, education, and supervision of health). But, as I said, now even the simplest necessities are prohibitively high in China, and this cost is more than double," she explained.

Mrs. Lin smiled as I looked toward the glass doors of the room next to that in which we sat. I could "hear" two sounds — the first, the careful, meditative silence of one thinking out a phrase; the second, a rapid, even typing.

A Literary Household

"Yes; that's my husband," she smiled in reply to my low question. "Although he usually has a secretary, he taught himself to type, and he's finishing a piece which must be done very soon."

To one who knows much about the family life of Dr. Lin Yutang, it is happily evident that his role of "papa" is as important to him as his role of author. Dr. Lin, famous in America for "My Country and My People," "The Importance of Living," and "Moment in Peking," does most of his writing at home. And he supplies the male viewpoint to an entirely feminine household. Besides the charming Tsuifeng, his gracious wife, he has three extremely original and observant daughters. Adet, Anor, and Meimei (18, 15, and 11, respectively) have already followed their distinguished father's example to the extent of two published books, "Our Family" and "Dawn Over Chungking," written entirely by themselves, the royalties from which they donate to their mother's committee.

Mrs. Lin's Job

"I am the only one of the five in our family who does not write," smiled Mrs. Lin, whose given name in Chinese means "phoenix." "But I hold the reins of the horses; I steer. I think it is very necessary for a woman to understand her husband's work problems; so I am always the scapegoat in order that he need not be disturbed. Mornings I am the telephone operator who takes his messages, the receptionist, hostess, and housewife. But that I do not mind. I love to see people, and I love to sew and cook whenever I have opportunity—Chinese dishes usually, for as yet I do not know much about American cooking. My recipes? I have none except those which are in my head. Chinese cooks, especially if they are professional chefs or stewards, never depend on recipes. If you ask them how a thing is done, they will tell you, 'I use common sense and judgment.'"

The first year the Lins arrived with the children in America, there were long months when Mrs. Lin did all the cooking and the whole family took turns with the housework. Dr. Lin's special accomplishment was washing the luncheon dishes, at which he soon became so adept he was the proud holder of a five-minute record for both washing and drying.

While he is writing, Dr. Lin always keeps his study door closed. Even with an understanding family, he needs a quiet room to himself, one he does not have to tidy up.

Both Teachers

Like Lin Yutang, whose father was pastor of the American Reformed Church Mission, Mrs. Lin is also from a Mission family, and her own development has very closely paralleled his. Before marriage, he was professor of English at Peking National University and dean of their Girls' Normal College, while she taught in a well-known girls' school. As a bride, she came with him to Boston while he studied for his M. A. at Harvard University—and together they studied later at Jena and Leipzig, he, philology and she, English. And now together they give daily lessons in Chinese classics and customs to their own girls after formal school hours are over.

Because she has always felt she could be more important to her husband's work by remaining in the background, Mrs. Lin has done this.

"Usually," she continued smilingly, "my husband's books are written in longhand, both English and Chinese. We have as yet no Chinese shorthand. But for some years he has been working on his invention of a Chinese typewriter, and the first model has already been made in London. It costs a great deal and takes a great deal of his time as well—so he says he is looking forward to finishing it when he retires."

Modest, too, about her delightful daughters, Mrs. Lin said: "They devotedly love America and all it stands for and gives them, but they try also never to forget the best of our Chinese traditions."

In their last pilgrimage back to China, in three months the Lins saw, heard, and felt 40 vicious air raids. Bombs fell close to them and their own house was demolished. "Dawn Over Chungking" is the girls' story of their impressions of war.

Need to Be Alert

"Sometimes I am surprised," concluded Tsuifeng Lin, "how few Americans even consider the very remote possibility that Japan could win the war after all. Imagine what would happen to this country then, to all of us, and to Europe, too. While I am certain that they can never win, yet everyone's eyes must be open to this possibility, and to the absolute necessity for constant co-operation with the Allies.

"This is not two wars, but one war—and the Pacific is just as important as the Atlantic. Together the peoples of China and India comprise two thirds of the world's population, and just think what would happen to their chances for future life if Japan ever won!"











Mrs. Lin Yutang (3), in addition to making a home for her noted husband and their three daughters, is serving as chairman of United China Relief, thus helping Mme. Chiang Kai-shek in the vast project she is sponsoring of clothing, feeding, housing, and educating the innocent child victims of Japan's aggression, two of whom are shown above (1). Mme. Kai-shek (2), helping girl refugees with their sewing to replace their destroyed clothing; the Lin daughters, Adet, Meimei, and Anor (4), and their father, in his study (5).

Soldiers Are Friends—Remember This When Choosing Books to Send Them

By Jessie Wiley Volls

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I wish every one of you who has given, or intends to give, some good books to our Army libraries could travel with those books to their destination. You would see them doing their bit toward turning a barren room, still strong with the scent of new lumber, into a book-lined refuge of quiet entertainment and place of practical information to thousands of American boys far away from their own homes.

It was snowing the day I went to visit Miss Dorothy Stockford, Librarian at Fort Dix, New Jersey. The enormous flakes whirled on wind rifts as though frantic to put one last white blanket over the brown tents and wooden barracks before the advance of spring.

Streamlined Transportation

The jeep, in which a sedate Major escorted me from Headquarters to the Post Library, skidded perilously toward a ditch, righted itself in the nick of time and plowed on.

Between bumps I inquired, "Who designed these jeeps?"

Grimly the Major replied, "I've often wondered that myself."

Our youthful khaki-clad chauffeur was grinning from ear to ear by the time we drew up in front of the Service Club where the library is housed. The gymnastics of the Major and me, as we tried to keep from going overboard, must have been amusing seen in the rear-view mirror.

Miss Stockford met us in the lounge and took us to the library on the mezzanine floor. From a neat sign on the door I learned that I had not arrived during regular library hours.

Boys Always Welcome

When we entered the low-ceilinged room, Miss Stockford closed the door, but did not lock it. She had just gone to the files to make out a list of titles popular with soldiers, when the door creaked. We looked up. Timidly a young soldier poked his head in. "Are—are you open?" he stammered. Evidently he half expected Miss Stockford to snap at him as sharply as a noncommissioned officer. He looked relieved when she smiled and called, "We're not supposed to be. But that doesn't make any difference; we're here, so come right in."

He attempted to tiptoe in his heavy overshoes and the result was a noisy shush-shushing as he made his way across the new pine floor. Near the first shelf of books he turned and said humbly: "I've never been here before; I don't have a card."

"That's perfectly all right," Miss Stockford assured him. "If you find anything you want, we'll make you a card."

Gratitude shone on his face. Here was one place on the Post about which there was nothing military. This was exactly like the library back home! The soldier slipped off his overcoat and started browsing.

Miss Stockford turned again to the files. "There are three books we always have a waiting list for here at Fort Dix: Winston Churchill's 'Blood, Sweat, and Tears,' William L. Shirer's 'Berlin Diary,' and Hitler's 'Mein Kampf.'"

Before I could ask for a list of soldier's favorite authors the door creaked again. This time two privates entered, whispering. "But, Bill, I've forgotten everything I ever knew about high school geometry," the younger dolefully declared.

"If she (glancing at Miss Stockford) has a geometry, we'll brush up," Bill assured his buddy.

"She" heard them and welcomed them by saying, "What's the matter, boys? Are you getting ready for those Air Corps examinations?"

"We're trying to," Bill answered.

Textbooks Urgently Needed

"I've had a great many calls for books on mathematics this week," Miss Stockford told them, "but surely we can find one more." Her gracious manner and warm friendliness brought them quickly to her side. A geometry was found, and then the soldiers settled down at a table to study. It was then Miss Stockford told me, "I wish you'd tell readers of The Christian Science Monitor that we can't get enough books on mathematics for our Army libraries. And there is a great need for texts on such technical subjects as military science, electricity, and aeronautics."

"Are most of your gift books fiction?" I wondered.

"About 75 per cent," Miss Stockford replied, and then confessed, "We get a few dubious contributions."

"Such as?" I queried.

"Children's books," she replied. I was astonished. "Surely folk don't send Peter Rabbit to our Army libraries!"

Miss Stockford smiled. "I haven't seen Peter around, but I have two copies of 'Elsie Dinsmore.'"

"It's difficult to know what to give and what not to give," I remarked. And then Miss Stockford gave us a method of selection which if followed will not only serve well the soldier of today, but will bring into being collections that will provide a backlog for Army libraries for years to come. She said: "Select your titles as thoughtfully as though you were presenting them to a man who is a dear friend. Certainly these young men who are giving up so much to defend our way of life ARE dear friends."

And then we began at the far end of the big room and passed slowly along the bookshelves. The first section, marked "Westerns," was almost empty.

"We have a splendid collection of Westerns," Miss Stockford explained. "For over a year they were seldom checked out. During that time we had boys from the Atlantic coast states stationed here at Fort Dix. But they were sent out and thousands of boys from the West came in. They wanted to read about home, and in a few days they stripped these shelves."

Biography is popular with soldiers. Especially the lives of such heroes as Lincoln, Pershing and Jefferson.

Women authors are not so much in demand as men. Men living in a man's world enjoy Ernest Hemingway, Kenneth Roberts, A. J. Cronin, C. S. Forester, Somerset Maugham, Nordhoff and Hall, and John Steinbeck—to mention a few favorites at Fort Dix.

Army libraries are conducted in a most efficient manner. This is due to the high standard the War Department has set for its librarians. They must be college graduates, hold an additional degree from an accredited library school, be thoroughly familiar with all modern library methods, have not less than five years of library experience, including at least one year in an administrative capacity.

Over one section Miss Stockford had placed this sign: "These books are gifts and may be taken by any soldier who is leaving the Post. Please have them checked at the desk. When you are through with them, pass them on to another soldier."

"Do many go out?" I asked.

Miss Stockford nodded, "When a homesick soldier is embarking for an unknown port, a good book can be a real friend." And then she added, "I also send collections of books to the Company Day Rooms. Sometimes after a day of drilling a soldier is too tired to make the trip to the library."

However, Company Day Rooms are generally too noisy for anything except light reading. The quiet atmosphere of the Post library is a boon to many soldiers. One evening Miss Stockford sat at her desk when a soldier entered and asked if he could read his own books in the library. He was assured that he could. At a rear table he opened two small leather-bound volumes and was soon deep in study. He stayed until closing time and then helped Miss Stockford close the windows. Before he left he said, "I'm so grateful to find this quiet room; I needed to study tonight."

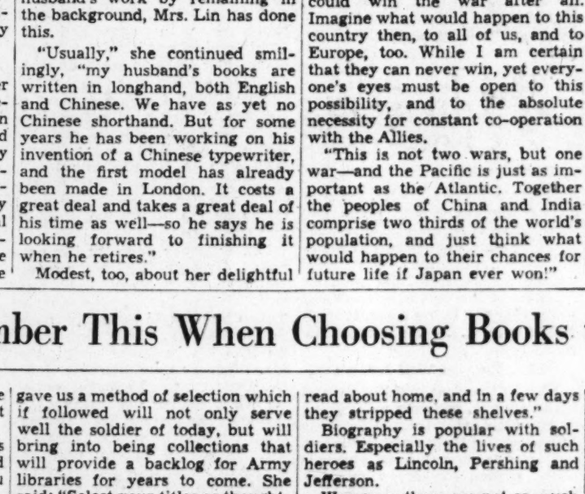
Reports From Other Camps

After leaving Fort Dix, I sought information about libraries at other posts. Essentially the needs are much the same. Fort Bragg, North Carolina, wishes to remind us that humor is in demand. The Dere Mabel books, popular during the last war, are still read. P. G. Wodehouse is popular and so is Irvin S. Cobb.

Fort Sam Houston in Texas reports that soldiers enjoy mystery stories. They also list White's "Getting Ahead in the New Army" and Ray's "Are You Fit to Be a Pilot?" as much in demand.

Fort Benning, Georgia, claims to have one of the "readingest" soldiers on record. Private William S. Sidebottom has read a book every two days for a seven-month period. His favorite authors are Edgar Rice Burroughs and Zane Grey.

One librarian tells of a soldier who walked five miles from his barracks to get a textbook after a day of maneuvers. As he was leaving, the librarian complimented him on his industriousness. He gave her a quick grin and said with a boyish shrug, "Well, if Lincoln could walk for his books, so can I."



Courtesy of U. S. O., taken at Fort Dix

Browsing in the library—Army style.

Paint Rejuvenates Baskets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Two dark-colored, matching hanging baskets had been discarded because they had become rusty and leaked.

I cleaned them thoroughly and gave them, and the chains supporting them, two coats of white enamel.

Next, I poured a generous coating of melted paraffin over the sides and bottoms of the interiors, and after the paraffin had dried, placed soil and plants on top of the paraffin.

The baskets have now served two years without leaking, and are prettier than when they were new. F. S.

Don't Bake Jack's Cake

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Jack's reply changed my theory of homemaking. I had asked my son what kind of cake he wanted me to bake for his party, and he said, "Mother, do you suppose that just this once I could have a baker's cake for my party? Just this once, Mother?"

Jack had his baker's cake—and his mother realized with a shock that her concern over his happiness was really her own pride in housewifely accomplishment! Accustomed to homemade cakes, he found the baker's product novel and attractive. I really had no time to bake a cake anyway—between hanging out the clothes and vacuuming the living room so the baby would find no pins to eat—so why should I use precious minutes to make the child something he didn't want?

We are told that we should continue our normal routine of living during these war days, but surely we must draw a line between that which is in itself worth doing and those trivial peacetime activities that served only to "kill time."

Can Be Eliminated

There are nonessentials in every homemaker's life that can be eliminated with benefit. My yardstick for estimating the value of frills and extras in homemaking now is, "Am I making Jack a party cake again?"

Every housewife has had similar experiences—the elaborate party that was so much work no one enjoyed it, the labored-over school dress that daughter wouldn't wear because it wasn't just like those her playmates wore. Homemaking is an art, but a good artist avoids unnecessary brush strokes.

Now that every day brings a dozen conflicting demands, let us discriminate between time-wasting occupations and valuable activity. I don't mean to tell you that you shouldn't bake your Jack a cake! In your household that homely task may be exactly what the youngster needs to give him a lift. Each child is different.

Room for Improvement

Each home is different, too, from every other home, but no home is perfect. Few homemakers can go to bed at night thinking, "Everything I did today was most important to be done. In no instance could I improve on my choice of activity. There is no way to increase my service to my home or community."

Only our best efforts are acceptable today, and it will pay us to take a few minutes now and then to analyze how we are spending our time. Then, if we find that we are baking Jack an unwanted cake, let's swallow our pride and do something about it.

C. F. M.

Uncle Sam Says:

You usually think of brushes, brooms, and mops in terms of the work they will do for you. The present emergency and the need to make all your household equipment last just as long as possible have caused more than one patriotic homemaker to consider how she can prolong the service of these articles in everyday use.

The Consumers' Guide, published by the Department of Agriculture, gives the following detailed counsel on the care of brooms, mops, and brushes:

1. Hang brooms and brushes when they're not in use. Never stand a broom on the bristles.
2. Never put brooms, brushes, or mops away dirty. Clean mops by washing in warm soapy water, then rinsing. Brooms and brushes should be dipped up and down in clean warm water. If they're very dirty, add one tablespoon of ammonia to the water.
3. Clean and empty the carpet sweeper after each use. Wipe the brush occasionally with dry-cleaning fluid to remove wax and oil. Clip and remove strings and hairs from the brush regularly.
4. Oil the sweeper parts every month. When not in use, let the sweeper stand on one side or hang by the handle.

A Baby Book For Parents

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A book which ought surely to be required reading for every first-time parent is "Understanding Your Baby" by Lois R. Schulz and Mollie S. Smart (Sun Dial Press, $1). Both authors are on the staff of the Merrill-Palmer School of Motherhood and Home Training in Detroit.

The book addresses the newly-made parent in somewhat the same vein that the parent would approach the new-born child—it begins from the very ground up to teach him the rudiments of that strange creature, the baby. It doesn't go into the matter of formulas or layettes, but it explains what makes babies act in the odd and sometimes surprising ways they do. It warns parents, for one thing, against measuring their child's progress, either in weight, height, or intelligence, by the progress of the neighbors' children, for, say the authors—and they should know—no two babies are alike.

Vital Details Discussed

So if Junior starts hitching himself along on his back instead of crawling on his stomach, don't give it a second thought. It's probably quite normal for him to do so.

Such vital details as when and why to turn the baby in his crib, when and why and how often to pull him up by his hands for exercise, and when and how to get him to eat his meals—these are some of the things this book discusses with the assurance that comes of a background of long dealing with such details. The most valuable feature of the book, perhaps, lies in just that point—namely, that it does away with an uncertain and tentative reliance on what you've heard other women say about bringing up baby, and replaces it with facts gleaned from a great deal of intelligent and common-sense research.

Touching on the need of training baby to live co-operatively in his little world, the authors reveal a delightful humor. "The newborn baby has no concern for the welfare of his mother and father," they declare bluntly. "If his night hunger pangs disturb their rest, he is not aware of it. If they lean over his crib and declare that he is the most marvelous infant in the world, his chest shows no sign of bursting with pride."

Training in Co-operation

From this premise, the book goes on to suggest ways in which the child may be trained through play and association to become "a co-operating member of a family, a good playmate, a member of an adult social group, and a conscientious citizen."

The wisdom and sanity of outlook expressed in "Understanding Your Baby" could well be sought after by any mother, whether she were new at the game or not.

Mention must be made of the more than 130 photographs of babies that illustrate the book. They have been selected with evident care and taken with superb skill. Although they describe one of the most important of problems, they leave you smiling over the whole thing. L. B. H.

Try This Recipe For Rolls

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dinner Rolls

- 1 cake compressed yeast
- 1 cup lukewarm water
- 1 cup milk
- 6 tablespoons sugar
- 1½ teaspoons salt
- 6 tablespoons shortening
- 1 egg
- 6 cups sifted enriched flour (about)

Soften yeast in lukewarm water. Scald milk and add sugar, salt, and shortening. When lukewarm, add 1 cup flour and beat thoroughly. Add egg, yeast, and beat well. Add enough more flour to make a soft dough. Turn out on lightly floured board and knead until smooth and satiny (about 10 minutes). Place in greased bowl, cover, and let rise until doubled in bulk. Knead down, mold, and put into greased muffin pans. Let rise until doubled. Bake in a moderately hot oven (425° F.) 15 to 20 minutes. Yield: 3½ dozen small rolls.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, March 31, 1942

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Besides Her Courses, What Can The College Girl Do to Aid In the Wartime Effort?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denton, Texas

Is it possible for students in a women's college to make concrete contributions at this particular time to their country? With brothers, sweethearts, and friends taking their places in the Army, are there definite wartime services which women's college students can render?

Two thousand five hundred students at Texas State College for Women, world's largest residential college for women, decided the answer to these questions is an emphatic yes.

Last fall, at the request of the Student Council, President L. H. Hubbard appointed a faculty-student committee to consider what students at a residential women's college could do to aid in the victory effort.

Out of its meetings, the Committee built a nine-point program and a TSCW patriotic creed.

The nine-point program said students should: 1. Take an inventory of their spiritual life, then give more time and thought to its development; 2. Be fingerprinted; 3. Become expert in first-aid application and nursing fundamentals; 4. Buy defense stamps; 5. Learn to knit and spend at least one hour each week in a knitting room set aside by Dr. Hubbard as the "Bundles for Britain Room"; 6. Re-educate their food habits, be willing to accept food substitutes, and adopt for a slogan, "Clean plates at the end of every meal"; 7. Conserve electricity; 8. Continue dances for soldiers from Texas camps and the policy of sending entertainers to camps; 9. Improve their physical fitness in order to have more to give to their country later if the occasion demands it. This nine-point program was adopted instantly by unanimous vote of the students.

Youth Faces The Issues

In spite of the pacifist diet this generation has been nurtured on, remarks exchanged by TSCW students on the defense committee serve notice that youth today is striving to meet issues squarely and think clearly.

By way of opening the first committee meeting, the Student Council President, Sara Troy, said:

"Students admit to me that they don't appreciate the liberty they have under our democratic form of government. I believe we've all had so much liberty with so little effort that we take it for granted. Liberty is like anything else with a small price tag. We undervalue it. People value that which they have to work for and which they earn. In drawing up our TSCW defense program, let's make an effort to get a program which will give every student something definite to do."

Betsy Ross, editor of the Lass-O, "All-American" college paper, suggested beginning the TSCW victory campaign with conpetent speakers to reawaken patriotic thoughts and feelings which would result in a willingness to make necessary sacrifices by the students.

Dorothy Stevenson, Dallas, Texas, winner of the American Magazine $1,000 essay contest for her piece, "What America Means to Me," opened the TSCW National Defense Week by reading her essay. Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, national president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, concluded the TSCW National Defense Week with an address on "What College Women Can Do for National Defense."

Spiritual Reawakening

Strongest point made by Mrs. Whitehurst was that there must be a spiritual reawakening as well as a patriotic one. Citing the miracle of evacuation of Dunkerque as the result of concentrated spiritual thought and prayer on the part of the English people, Mrs. Whitehurst said material preparation would come to little if the spiritual side of this country were neglected.

Now that the speakers have said their bit, and the nine-point program has been accepted by student vote, does this mean that war work his slipped into the background in favor of campus life as usual at TSCW? Let a few facts answer this question.

Always a religious community, student church attendance at Denton churches has increased since the defense program has been in effect. Particularly has this been so at the Little-Chapel-in-the-Woods, non-denominational church on the TSCW campus built by student labor.

Over half the student body has volunteered to be fingerprinted. Seniors are enrolled in non-credit nursing courses which meet three hours a week, in addition to their regular school work. TSCW, having bought $600 worth of defense stamps and bonds in the first three weeks after Pearl Harbor, has continued to buy steadily. The making of knitted garments goes right on. Girls are accepting food substitutes without a murmur. Those who take food and don't eat it all are regarded as slackers.

The less than 10 per cent of students who disregard the 10 p. m. blackout which is voluntarily observed by over 90 per cent are subjected to hostile stares.

Dances For Service Men

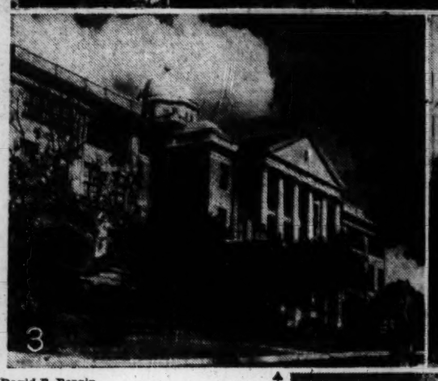
Several student dances have been held on the TSCW campus for soldiers from near-by camps and air fields and for boys taking military training at Texas A. & M. College. Student singers, dancers, and tellers-of-tall-tales have gone to Camp Wolters to entertain the soldiers.

Renewed interest has been shown in TSCW's physical education program. The 10 p. m. blackout, voluntary ban on eating sweets and soft drinks between meals, and substitution of fresh vegetables for canned ones on the TSCW diet are improving the physical fitness of the TSCW student.

The TSCW students believe what they are doing can be done in every women's college in the country. They also believe that if every women's college made some definite contribution to national defense, this would improve the over-all morale of this country.









David P. Bergin

For those who wish to be of real help in Victory work there is plenty to do and to learn right at hand. The girls of Texas State College for Women have been proving this ever since Pearl Harbor. For example, they are building personal habits of conservation and thrift. (1) They got acquainted with the power plant, and learned first hand what it saves in machinery when they save on lights. A voluntary 10 p. m. blackout was established. By prolonging the service of the generator the students figure they have released 14 tons of copper and cast metal for use in airplane or tank. (2) Another way of preventing waste is the clean plate movement at Texas State. (3) Administration Building. (4) In the Bundles for Britain room there is always constructive wartime activity. (5) The girls believe Congress should pass a law requiring fingerprinting for identification.



The Englishman's Affection For His Old School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stonehouse, Glos.

Shakespeare, through the mouth of the melancholy Jaques, speaks of—

"... the whining schoolboy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school."

but such a schoolboy is a rare exception in England today, for the English school has become less a place for imparting knowledge than a center for the affections.

Steadying Influence

Today, when nearly all have suffered disruption of their home life, this deep affection for the old school is a mighty source of strength to Englishmen. Twice during his strenuous Premiership Mr. Winston Churchill has found time to climb Harrow Hill and join with the boys of his old school in singing the famous Harrow School Songs; nor has he gone alone, for on the first occasion one, and on the other five members of his Cabinet accompanied him. From Iceland to New Zealand men look eagerly for the latest copy of their old school magazine, for news of their Alma Mater and for the many messages from their contemporaries throughout the Empire and in all theaters of war. Nor is it only the absent ones who are strengthened by these contacts, for letters pour into the schools from all quarters of the globe, glowing with affection and filled with intimate sketches of Empire and Service life.

Eagerly Reading A Long Letter

"Punch" has a singularly shrewd insight into the national character and temper, and on December 10 last it carried a major cartoon by Thomas Derrick of "The Headmaster." A stalwart figure in cap and gown, the Head stands in his school's Gothic doorway, eagerly reading a long letter. With his left arm he hugs to him a dozen other letters, while from all quarters of the compass come carrier pigeons with, in their beaks, envelopes which fall in heaps around him.

Above all are three vignettes—a naval officer sitting in his cabin, an Air Force pilot squatting beside his machine, a tank officer perched on a packing case, all absorbed in writing to the old school.

This argues a very special quality in the English schoolmaster. Often he merits Dr. Morton's description of him as "the boy-man," a title justified by his capacity to enter into the thoughts and feelings of boyhood, and to retain contact with his pupils at all stages of their growth. In a leading editorial inspired by Thomas Derrick's cartoon The Times (London) says of schoolteachers: "They, and often their wives, too, have what amounts to a genius for letter writing; they maintain in their own hands a correspondence which would appal many people in other walks of life who deem themselves overworked in dictating to secretaries. . . . The schoolmaster has in effect so very large a family, ranging from generals to the latest joined subaltern, who was but yesterday a schoolboy."

While it is probable that pupils leave the State elementary schools too young to have developed a lasting affection for them, lads who early leave State schools and go to work show a devotion to a boys' club which is akin to that felt by the more fortunate for their old school. Magazines published by boys' clubs in the great cities reveal the same sense of lasting kinship between the boy and his Alma Mater as one finds in the magazines of the well-known schools. This points to a fact of vital importance for the future—there are the same instincts, loyalties, and affections latent in boys of all social classes, and the seeds of these will flourish wherever the right opportunity is provided.

G. F. Timpson

Youth Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pennsylvania

Dear Round Tablers:

In a world which seems so turbulent and full of hate, the story which was told on the Editorial Page of Saturday, January 10, must have brightened many hearts. It seems 5 injured British airmen came down behind the Italian lines. The Italians did not have medical supplies for their own men, let alone the British airmen. Nevertheless, an Italian officer, under a flag of truce, took the men back to their camp, explaining the situation and leaving with a gift of medical supplies from the British. It makes us fell warm inside to hear stories such as this.

I am so grateful for every bit of the Monitor. The Education and Women's pages and the Magazine section are my favorites. This is my first meeting, and I certainly would like to correspond with some of you everywhere and anywhere.

(Miss) V. T.

* * *

Saskatchewan

Dear Round Tablers:

Right now, with the radio continually repeating news that would discourage us, how reassuring it is to read and reread the Ninety-first Psalm, and also in the Forty-sixth—"Be still, and know that I am God: I will be exalted among the heathen, I will be exalted in the earth. The Lord of hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge." Indeed what more reassurance do we need if we but do our part?

(Miss) M. M.

* * *

These are the only letters we have. Will there be some for next week's meeting? And by the way, Round Tablers, with so many of you in the Services, what can the rest of us do to keep you supplied with letters. Let's have suggestions from Round Tablers who are still at home, and word from any who have addresses for Round Tablers at camps or overseas. None of our boys should be without letters from some of us. Don't we all agree?

Cheerio. . . .

Chairman

A Tuesday Column

Through the Editor's Window

Using Plain English

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How often the human mind seems to confuse complexity and progress. This is particularly so in regard to the use of involved and profound language. The "important" report, a "formal" announcement, a "learned" document must, it seems, be couched in words and phrases that do their best to submerge the meaning! The worst offenders in this are the specialists. For many of them language degenerates into a kind of jargon.

Students of education have a word for the impenetrable verbiage used by some pedagogues and most writers of Ph. D. theses. "Pedaguese," they call it. A timely example is the letter Dean Landis prepared for President Roosevelt to send the Federal Works Agency on blacking out federal buildings during air raids. You remember that the President, with a disarming smile, ordered his secretary to do a rewrite job on it.

* * *

Because we all of us, when faced with writing something we consider important, are likely to obscure our meaning by using what we think may be dignified language, the now much-quoted phrases of this letter (which, by the way, probably gave Dean Landis a laugh, too) might be repeated here:

"Such preparations shall be made as will completely obscure all federal buildings and non-federal buildings occupied by the Federal Government during an air raid for any period of time from visibility by reason of internal or external illumination," the letter goes. "Such obscuration may be obtained either by blackout construction or by termination of the illumination."

And you remember that our news article went on to say later that the President in asking Mr. Early to rewrite the letter in ordinary English said to Mr. Early: Tell him that in buildings where they have to keep the work going, to put something across the window. In buildings where they can afford to let the work stop for a while, turn out the lights.

The well-known Cleveland industrialist and banker, Cyrus Eaton, who is trustee of four universities and colleges, attacked professorial jargon recently in an article in the Antioch Review, a quarterly edited by a group of Antioch College faculty.

Mr. Eaton pointed out that unless American professors ceased talking language that can be understood by only a limited group of their fellow Ph. D.'s, the masses would not look to them for leadership.

"The lesson of Germany is highly instructive on this point," Mr. Eaton said. "While the German pedants were preoccupied with producing what Hitler called 'intellectual babble,' Hitler himself marched on to seize more power than any other man in the history of the world has ever possessed."

Mr. Eaton quoted an English professor who talks of sonnets in terms like "sensory connotation," an anthropologist who discusses the "tacit teleology of a unilinear evolutionism," an economics professor who writes about "particular-equilibrium methodology," and the head of a department of religion who discusses "overdogmatic mystical epistemology."

He would make every candidate for an advanced degree prove that he can discuss his subject in simple English prose. He declares that in return for the privilege of academic freedom educators have an obligation to devote themselves to passing along to the public what they know. "This they can do only by expressing themselves in the age-old, everyday language in which the great and true thoughts that live have always been expressed. This they must do if the cause of education is not to become a lost one," he said.

But professors are not the only ones who need to use plain language. In general the more we humans know about a field or subject, the more we must guard against slipping into a sort of jargon or special set of phrases and expressions concerning it.

Advertising copy writers have their jargon. Salesmen have theirs. The radio seems to be acquiring a set of earmarked expressions. Members of some religious groups are found using special combinations of words over and over—expressions not familiar to the general public.

* * *

If we have something to share, we must seek to use language that will share it, not obscure it. What if the King James Version of the Bible had been written in involved, obscure language with a specialized meaning that was known only to a class or group! Instead of that it was translated into the simple language of the people of that day—a day when our English language as spoken, not by pedagogues and specialists, but by the people of the streets, was gloriously beautiful and rhythmic and simple, a pattern for all time.

Notice the many short words, simple phrases, straightforward constructions in the King James Version. Something like 90 per cent of the words are of Anglo-Saxon origin. We would all be better understood if we relied more upon the plain English of the Bible to express to others what we are thinking—whether in writing learned reports, teaching Sunday or weekday classes, phrasing announcements or notices, or interpreting education to the public.

A Tuesday column

British Youth Demand Training for War Service

By Allison Settle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

In Britain it has been the young people who have demanded training for national service, and not the authorities who have forced it upon youth.

The recent Government decision to register and interview boys and girls of 16 years upwards followed a vigorous demand on the part of young people to be given a serious stake in the war effort and training for the time when they may actually serve. Club leaders of youth organizations say that it is the first time that adolescents have demanded such training.

Young people in Britain, say club leaders, are serious as never before and take a long-term view of their responsibilities. Discussion circles bring in members in numbers which formerly were only brought in by dancing evenings or evenings of swing. In one Essex club, not by any means a big one, an average of 140 boys and girls of 16 come to weekly discussions on religion and philosophy. In Glasgow the advisory panel on club work gets demands from every district (chiefly from the notoriously "difficult" Clydeside area from young people who have formed their own groups, asking for premises where they can meet and for instructors and leaders. All these panel members say that, outside of Scotland where the demand for education has always been strong, this is the first time that youth itself has demanded training and learning.

Club problems, however, are many. Premises are difficult to get or retain, the best being wanted for canteens for troops, First Aid Posts and other A. R. P. work, for storage of food, mattresses, cooking equipment and the like, in case of blitz or invasion. In cities many premises have been bombed away. No building may be done throughout the country: neither labor nor material can be used, though the local authorities have the power to maintain what exists. Lack of premises is followed by lack of leaders, for the young leaders, both men and women, are in the Services. Lastly comes the difficulty of fitting in time for national service training for young people who are now allowed by law to work 53 hours a week and who sometimes have to be persuaded that recreation and not more work is their need.

Financial Problems

More than that, there is the trouble of finance. Though the local civic or county authorities, the educational authorities and the Carnegie Trust all contribute toward youth clubs and organizations, and the members all make their own contributions, yet grants run only for a year at a time. It is difficult to rent premises under such circumstances and still more difficult to get the best type of club leader when that leader's salary can be guaranteed for only a year ahead.

So much for the demand from youth in the clubs and elsewhere. What is the country's demand on youth to register and find some form of service and training against the time when both girls and boys are called up for the Services, or to work on the land, in factories or hospitals?

The first bout of registration and interviewing of boys and girls of 16 and 17 shows that much must be done to perfect the machinery. Registering goes well, though the boys complain that the leaflet they receive does not adequately give the reasons behind registration and the work before them. In fact, though registration is put into effect by the Government, there is no penalty for the lad who does not register. Moreover, there is no compulsion on him to attend the subsequent interview.

The Youth Committees locally are charged, for the most part, with the business of interviewing youth. That in itself is a movement so new that the organization is uneven, differing according to localities. The provision of training, personnel, and the follow-up to see how the young fare in such training is usually left to voluntary bodies, the local youth clubs.

Training for national service demands all the wisdom possible. An ever-growing program has to be devised which leads the young people on by definite stages so that there is always something more interesting ahead. What caused the enthusiastically begun "Youth Squads" to fail was the repetitiousness of their services as messengers for A. R. P. posts, collectors of salvage, or war subscriptions, and the lack of training for other things.

Boys enthusiastically join the Air Training Corps or the equivalent naval body or train for the army. Girls are in a different position. They know that they will be called up for national work, yet the equivalents of the boys' corps—that is the Girls' Training Corps, or the Girls Air Training Corps—are not given official recognition as pre-service corps nor are uniforms provided: they have to be paid for (never under 20 shillings) with 13 clothing coupons.

Repose, Posture And Other Needs

Many leaders working with these girls say that the chief need is for training in repose. Posture—how to walk, to stand and sit with a minimum of energy expended. Hygiene talks are considered essential—care of hair, clothes, and so on. Standards have to be built up which will be of permanent value.

Girls come willingly to talks on motherhood and baby care, on cookery and housewifery (they all mean to marry), to hand-work of many kinds, as well as to music, drama, and evenings of dancing.

Training for boys and girls alike is to be devised on a long-term view, not only because the war may go on for long but because these young people want to be prepared for life after the war.

Laboratory Approach to Understanding Poetry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Medford, Mass.

America's next crop of poets may even now be sprouting on Medford Hillside, where Tufts College has a flourishing "poetry laboratory."

John Holmes, assistant professor and poet in his own right, directs the laboratory. Students in his classes in appreciation of poetry and verse-writing listen to the living voices of great poets, record their own efforts and, on occasion, have original poetry piped directly to their classrooms over the new Tufts network.

An up-to-the-minute broadcasting station, including a powerful recording machine, is also part of the Tufts equipment. Students of Professor Holmes's advanced class in poetry writing come to the studio and do their composing right out in public.

"And the recording machine is responsible for plenty of rewriting," Professor Holmes explained. "Once students get used to hearing their own voices played back, they realize that some poems which seemed good written down are actually overloaded with words, or unmusical. And by hearing and criticizing their own and each other's verse, they also learn to recite poetry more effectively."

Collection Of Records

The recorded disks that the student poets may take home to enchant their families are made of acetate on paper and are guaranteed up to 100 playings, at least. For transfer to the more enduring wax, the records must be shipped to one of the big talking machine laboratories.

Also of great value to the poetry laboratory workers is Tufts' huge collection of poems recorded by their authors. This record collection is no mere library file of visiting poets, but a useful adjunct to Dr. Harold H. Blanchard's English department.

Other colleges have similar collections of recorded poetry, Professor Holmes pointed out, but he is convinced that nowhere are they put to more constant use. In the poetry laboratory, the raucous measures of "The Congo" are shouted over and over by the recorded voice of Vachel Lindsay for the benefit of upper classmen preparing for an exam in 20th century poetry. For them, and for students of poetry writing, the living voice of Robert Frost repeats his sparse New England lines and that of Robinson Jeffers, his sultry tragedies.

Although They Don't Know It

Other poets who are helping to teach verse-writing at Tufts, whether they realize it or not, are T. S. Eliot, de la Mare, Auden, MacNeice, Gogarty, Pound, e. e. cummings, also Robert Hillyer and David McCord who, like Frost, gave the Phi Beta Kappa poem at the college in recent years. Professor Holmes has also made a number of recordings of his own published works.

As the students listen to the living voices of the poets, they use a mimeographed text of the poems as they are spoken, not as they appear on the printed page. Professor Holmes considers this the more satisfactory method not only because there are often slight differences between the printed and the spoken poem, but also because they are more convenient than anthologies and books of a poet's works.

A favorite use of the collection of recorded poetry is for the preparation of term papers. Students come with texts and notebooks to the seminar room on the top floor of Packard Hall, second oldest building of the 90-year-old college. Here they play over collections of disks as a help to the study of the principles of poetry.

Because of Professor Holmes's unusual classes, working one's way through college by doing such chores as tending furnaces or waiting on table is supplemented and even supplanted at Tufts by helping around the poetry laboratory. Taking down the poet's words from his own recordings, mimeographing them and indexing and labeling the records have given NYA students additional income as well as an appreciation of poetry.

M. E. P.

Dependability

One question an employer always asks when inquiring about a prospective employee is, "Can I depend upon this person?" A banker when considering a loan always determines the reliability of the one concerned. A coach will not send a player into a game unless he can be sure the player will do what he is supposed to do. One of the greatest recommendations one man can give another is to say, "His word is as good as his bond." The history of human achievement is in large part a record of the acts of men who could be depended upon.

Dependability! How do you rate yourself on this point? Do you keep your word? Do you keep contracts? Do people trust you? Do you mean what you say when you answer, "I will do it" or, "I will be there" or, "I will try"? Elbert Hubbard made his name famous by writing a simple straightforward story of a man who did what he was supposed to do. In "The Message to Garcia" we have a character we love and admire because of this virtue we call dependability.

A man is never too old to become dependable. Sometimes a man who has failed many times becomes more dependable than others because his experience has taught him the advantage of being trusted. And, a man is never too young to be dependable. It is a qualification desired in all men.

Dependability is a treasure you cannot purchase, borrow, or steal. It is something no one can take from you and yet something you can lose very easily. If you do nothing else in your university career, be sure to develop this one trait of strong character.

—"The Saturday Letters" by Raymond E. Manchester, Dean of Men, Kent State University.

SCHOOLS—British Isles

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The Home Forum

At Home on The Mountain

BINKY HAD NEVER cared much for houses. When we rounded the last turn and came in sight of the one which was to be our home for some time to come, he gave it one indifferent glance and looked away and beyond, fairly devouring the entire visible range of the Smokies that the clearing revealed, and all the valley that lay below. Columbus must have had much the same expression in his eyes when he landed on San Salvador and took possession of all he saw. Binky stood silent while we exclaimed over the rooms, the wide veranda, so high above the treetops, and the outside staircase climbing the side of the mountain to another in the rear. Houses were convenient places to sleep in, and a dining-room had its uses; but, for the business of living, a house offered him little else just then.

"Well, don't you like it?" Mother asked, noticing his lack of enthusiasm.

"It's all right, I suppose," said Binky; "only—only—it's awfully big, isn't it?"

* * *

Nobody would agree with him. We had already begun choosing our separate quarters and had discovered that nothing would be left for the playroom we had always wanted. And we had no idea of what he meant.

But Binky had known from the first that the mountain would be room and room enough, and that no walls would shut him in but the distant blue ridges of the Appalachians. In a week he had explored every path, every trail within a mile of the house; he had found the waterfall in the Gap, followed the stream to its rise in a mountain spring, and had discovered all the nearest cabins. We had not known that there were any other people about. But Binky found them.

* * *

That was after most of the circumstance of settling was over. Out there on the mountain, so far from the nearest town, there was a good deal to be done to make us self-sufficient. The land had been cleared for a vegetable garden; but this had to be plowed, as it happened, by a mountain man and a mule and a small boy who helped lift stones out of the way and sometimes rode the reluctant beast. There was water in a cistern near by; but what we drank came from a cold mountain spring, roofed with granite, that spilled off into a watering-trough at the roadside some fifty yards beyond our door. A long pine box was built over the rivulet for the storing of our butter and eggs and milk and other perishables.

Someone had to go to and from the spring at least three times a day, but this was no chore for any of us. The path ran beneath powdery chestnut trees, past a carpet of brilliantly lacquered red and green galax to a dimple in the hillside from which the water gushed. In the spring the grassy sides about the spring were blue with violets, and above the azaleas exploded in great orange and pink and salmon masses across the slopes. They came a little later, though, and so did the pink and white phlox which grew luxuriantly on every sunny knoll. Early in the spring, there were always white dogwood drifts gleaming through the leafless trees; and, on the ground, arbutus thrusting fragrant dewy clusters above nests of brown leaves.

Binky went wild over the flowers. Day after day he would bring huge armfuls into the house, until there was no room for any more; and Mother explained that, after all, a good many of the lovely clumps grew so close that any of them might take possession of our rooms of themselves if we left the door open. After a while, he began to understand something of the inexhaustible fertility of the mountain, and that there would never be any dearth of leaf or flower or fruit; it would always be there and it would always be his to share.

* * *

Those first explorations were not entirely for adventure, but for the beholding and tasting and smelling and savoring of all this new world, in the manner of a young deer or a chipmunk or a bright-eyed rabbit. When he followed a woodland path, he would nibble bits of the pungent arbor vitae or pine as he went along, chew some of the tender leaves of the sassafras from which the mountain people make a kind of tea; he would break off pieces of sweet fern fronds for their own especial odor. He found where the tangy wild strawberries reddened the meadows; and, after they had passed, the far-flung thickets of luscious blackberries, low bushes of blueberries heavy with fruit, persimmon and crab-apple trees hidden away in the midst of the forest; and, in the fall, rich plantations of chestnuts and butternuts for his squirrel's hoard.

* * *

He absorbed the mountain as only a child could, and he kept Mother and Nancy, our Negro cook, busy preserving the fruits of his rambles.

Often Heloise and I went with him, for there was no telling what he would turn up. We were filling our birch-bark baskets with blackberries one day, from vines that fairly dripped a solid stream of fruit, when we caught sight of our first mountain cabin through the trees. We had not seen them; but some of the children were watching us from near by, as shy and silent as any others of the woodland inhabitants. Binky did not seem to notice them; and, after a while, a barefoot boy brought a basket and began picking, too, gradually drawing nearer and nearer.

We went home later without speaking to any of them. "Don't let them catch you looking, either," Binky said. But, after several such encounters, we were apparently accepted and invited into the log house whenever we appeared. That was Binky's doing. He shared the contents of his pockets with the other children, listened without seeming to be listening to all that was said, never asked personal questions and never went where he was not invited. He knew what their shyness meant, for he, too, was shy.

When it came to the other denizens of the mountain, the birds and small animals, he took them for granted in much the same way; so that they, too, seemed to accept him as one of their own kind.

* * *

One day, when we went to the spring, we surprised a beautiful iridescent blacksnake slithering about the cold-box in search of an entrance chink.

"Sh!" Binky warned. "He's after milk. Don't frighten him. He can't do any harm."

We stood obediently still; but not as still as Binky, who could become in an instant as immobile as a squirrel. Heloise must have made some slight movement; for the snake flashed a beady eye at us and streaked off through the underbrush, so swiftly that we lost sight of him in a breath.

Binky laughed. "That fellow could beat an express train if he wanted to," he said. "Aren't they wonderful?"

* * *

He thought the 'coons wonderful, too, that we sometimes found washing their food in a pool below the road; and especially the birds, the scarlet tanagers, the orioles who built their swinging pouches in the chestnuts and oaks, who endlessly wove patterns of wings against our blue roof of the sky as they darted about seeking food for their young. There were the clever nests of the ovenbird also, under almost every bank, which Binky sought for but never disturbed; for often the watchful-eyed hen would be brooding her eggs within. One evening, down on the edge of the carriage drive, we saw a row of five tiny screech-owls sitting side by side on a low limb, and looking so solemn Binky pulled down his mouth and bugged out his eyes at them. Again, he would not have them disturbed; and we stood and waited until, finally, one of them gave his strange quavering cry and flopped away, with the others following.

It troubled our little brother that the land had to be plowed, since every turn of the soil opened up tunnels and galleries made by the soft little gray moles, who scurried blindly every which way to escape the oncoming share.

"Moles don't improve a crop of potatoes," Father reminded him, but not to much effect. He would gladly have gone without his portion if that could have saved them.

* * *

Father had to provide for his family, but I am sure he, too, must have been like that once. One evening he read us a line he found in the Koran:

"Every thing that walketh upon the earth or flieth through the air, or swimmeth in the waters is a creature like to thee. Unto their God shall they return."

"Binky believes that," he said.

Perhaps he did. Yet it seems to me that it was more a consciousness than a belief. Binky felt that all living things were akin, and inheritors of the good things, the beauty and the wonder of the earth. No one of them should molest the other; no one of them hurt the other, no one take from the other what should belong to all. He was a child then and could not know that, for most people, this would be the hardest of all lessons to learn. But I think that, in after years, he never quite abandoned that innocent conviction. Always he remembered the mountain as one remembers places visited in dreams, or dreamed of, perhaps; a lovely green Eden of plenitude and peace, not lost, but surely to be found again by any who earnestly seek the way.

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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A CHINESE LANDSCAPE PAINTING FROM THE ELEVENTH CENTURY: *Attributed to Wên T'ung*

THIS LANDSCAPE HAS been attributed to the Chinese master Wên T'ung who lived in the eleventh century, during the Sung Dynasty (960-1279), when Chinese landscape had reached its supreme expression. There was a tradition about landscape which established certain ideals in scenic representation. The artist must not only do justice to the visible pattern in respect to the relative shapes of mountains, trees, streams, clouds, and vegetation, but he must also impart a feeling of reverence and admiration for the great prospect.

Certain specifications were laid down by Wang Wei of the T'ang period: "When painting landscapes, use more your instinct than your brush; allow ten feet for mountains, a foot for trees, an inch for horses, and a tenth of an inch for human figures, no branches for distant trees and no rocks for distant mountains, which resemble indistinct eyebrows, and no waves for distant waters which are as high as the clouds,—this is the key for painting. . . . A morning scene is represented by a thousand mountains brightening up in the dawn with light mists, and an evening is revealed by showing the setting sun behind the mountains." The Chinese considered that a painter was not prepared to depict nature unless he was cultured and disciplined. To be a great painter one "must travel ten thousand miles and read ten thousand books."

The landscape of the Sung epoch is remarkable for its conciseness, its breadth, its comprehensive grasp, its exaltation, its revelation of man humble and elevated by the aspect of nature. Wên T'ung, to whom this landscape "Late Autumn," is attributed was characterized as "brave and strong, grand and noble." He "appeared like a bright sun on the sky and all the torches lost light. It was like striking a big bell by which the sound of all clay kettles was drowned."

DOROTHY ADLOW

Let Spring Shine Through

The spring leaps first to life
In the hopeful hearts of all
Who bank their windowsills
With crowns of white narcissus
And hyacinths of pink and blue.
They drive the winter on
By their braggadocio.
The snows of March highlight
Their color. April pools
Reflect the heightened hue.
The south wind comes to toss
Their fragrance on the air.
Oh, heap your windowsills
With bloom. Let spring shine through!

HELEN MCGAUGHEY

Forsaken Island

So we came to the forsaken island,
Wanderers who have spanned the world
Yet have returned at last.
Hills have been ours for the taking,
Streams, clover-fields, meadows warm in sun;
Desert sands, buttressed, terraced towns.
Before their wonders we have awfully stood,
Yet have returned to this again.

Always at the sea's edge there is rest—
And what is there to greet us now,
Island that echoed to the voices of men?
A gull's feather blown by the wind of chance upon this shore,
A shell tossed by the hand of fate
In daisy fields in moonlight.
Let us listen into the circle of remembrance and so find the sea.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

Getting the Feel of a Landscape

HENRY LEE MCFEE, painter and friend of mine, had located himself for the summer in what I thought was the choicest spot in Savannah: segregated from the town by a dip in the earth, but within easy shopping distance of it, and with a view from his balcony to half the sky, which, after all, is as much of it as your eyes will hold at a time. Below the balcony were the wharves, and beyond them miles of marshes, through which ran a hidden river. A big ocean steamer going by seemed to be gliding over the grass.

I found him quartered here and in an atmosphere that suggested one of his own still-life studies.

We started—or rather, I tried to start—an argument, but nothing came of it, for I had taken the wrong tack and found myself talking up McFee's alley. I had said that a painter, to be able to paint a landscape, should have lived with it and become familiar with its moods, and that nobody could come just sailing into a scene and expect to get the significance of it. I should have said the opposite.

"I agree with you," nodded Mac. "People blowing in here to paint will achieve nothing but little tourist souvenirs, and it's the same everywhere: Taos, Woodstock, or Provincetown. One must be able to *feel* the thing one wishes to paint." He moved his fingers as if feeling a piece of heavy drapery, and to illustrate his point he told me how he had called on Andrew Dasburg in Taos. He had found Dasburg in the throes of painting a landscape, which he knew well. But on the horizon lay a blue mesa, and try as he would Dasburg couldn't get that mesa into his picture. He had tried again and again, but the mountain would not come to the painter. Then he had gone out to it in his car, had driven around it, had got the feel of it, and, when he came home, had been able to paint it. . . .

We drove to the seashore along a road running through the marshes. McFee was pointing them out to me, but I couldn't honestly say I saw them. "You'll have to show them to me on canvas first," I said. "To me they are nothing but marshes."

But he himself hadn't got the feel of them, he said, to do anything but let them work on his mind. — From "Through the American Landscape," by KAJ KLITGAARD. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.)

Le Raisonnèment logique

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE FAIT qu'en général les hommes reconnaissent la bonté de Dieu est un sujet de gratitude. Par sa vie et ses instructions, notre Maître bien-aimé, le Christ Jésus, mit fortement en lumière la nature de Dieu, que l'Ancien Testament faisait déjà connaître dans maints passages inspirés. Dans le Sermon sur la montagne, Jésus fit ressortir la bonté de notre Père céleste; il dit (Matthieu 5:48): "Soyez donc parfaits, comme votre Père céleste est parfait."

Jean, le disciple bien-aimé, déclara (I Jean 4:16): "Dieu est amour." Ceux qui font de la Bible leur lecture habituelle sont convaincus que Dieu est Amour, qu'Il est bon, qu'Il est parfait; ils acceptent également sans réserve cette autre vérité: le Dieu parfait est l'unique créateur.

Sur le plan humain, c'est à l'œuvre qu'on connaît l'ouvrier. S'il s'agit d'un artiste, on le juge d'après la qualité de ses productions. Mais les mortels n'acceptent-ils pas la croyance que, bien que Dieu soit bon, Son œuvre est défectueuse — qu'un créateur parfait est l'auteur d'une création imparfaite?

Cette conclusion illogique repose sur le témoignage des sens matériels. En effet, ces sens attestent l'existence du mal, de l'imperfection; ils témoignent d'un univers matériel où rien n'est permanent, où rien ne peut satisfaire nos aspirations, où la prétendue loi naturelle produit les malheurs et la destruction. Croire à la réalité de ces maux nous plonge dans les ténèbres mentales, comme le montre le fait qu'on attribue à Dieu des catastrophes que les mortels n'ont pu conjurer.

S'appuyant sur la Bible et tout particulièrement sur ce qu'enseignait Jésus le Christ, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, protesta avec vigueur contre ces raisonnements illogiques; et dans son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, elle exposa la vérité de l'être qu'elle avait découverte. La force de raisonnement qu'on trouve dans cet ouvrage frappe tous les lecteurs capables de saisir les choses spirituelles. Posant en prémisse que Dieu est parfait, comme le déclarent les Écritures, *Science et Santé* nous conduit à ces conclusions logiques: une cause parfaite doit inévitablement produire un effet parfait; la création doit refléter son créateur; dans la création de Dieu, toutes choses expriment Sa nature; elles font voir Sa bonté, Son amour, dans l'être éternellement harmonieux. La Science Chrétienne déclare que tout ce qui s'oppose à cette conclusion logique ne peut avoir qu'une existence factice; c'est donc une illusion et non point une réalité. Ainsi le raisonnement juste rejette le faux témoignage des sens matériels.

Pour distinguer la réalité d'avec l'illusion — le réel d'avec l'irréel — il importe de connaître Dieu. Lorsque nous comprenons davantage la nature divine, nous percevons mieux la nature de ce qu'Il a créé. Sachant que Dieu est Esprit, nous savons que Sa création est spirituelle; sachant qu'Il est Amour, nous savons que les malheurs et les chagrins n'existent pas dans l'univers réel; sachant qu'Il est Vie, nous savons que la maladie ou la mort sont d'irréelles vicissitudes se rattachant au rêve mortel de l'existence. Dans le Deutéronome (32:4), nous trouvons ce passage, exposant d'une manière concise la vérité touchant Dieu et Sa création: "Il est le rocher, ses œuvres sont parfaites." A la page 525 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Tout ce qui est bon ou digne, Dieu le fit. Toutes choses indignes ou nuisibles, Il ne fit point, — d'où l'irréalité de ces choses."

Les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne ne se contentent pas de satisfaire la raison; par leur nature même, ils vont beaucoup plus loin. La vérité qu'ils révèlent est démontrable dans la vie journalière. Ils viennent à notre aide et répondent à nos besoins. *The Christian Science Journal*, la *Christian Science Sentinel* et *Le Héraut de la Science Chrétienne*, publiés par La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne, contiennent des témoignages dûment vérifiés, prouvant que cette doctrine est efficace pour guérir la maladie, détruire le péché, consoler la douleur. La Science Chrétienne produit vraiment les fruits que par avance Ésaïe associait avec la venue du Christ, de la Vérité; elle console "les affligés," elle annonce "aux captifs la liberté," elle nous donne "un diadème remplaçant les cendres, une huile d'allégresse au lieu du deuil, un manteau de fête au lieu d'un esprit abattu" (Ésaïe 61:1-3).

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Logical Reasoning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE IS CAUSE for gratitude in the fact that in general men agree as to the nature of God being good. Our beloved Master, Christ Jesus, by his life and teachings made increasingly clear the character of God as it had been set forth in the inspired word of the Old Testament. In the Sermon on the Mount he dwelt on the goodness of our Father in heaven, and said (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

John, the beloved disciple, writes (I John 4:16), "God is love." That God is Love, that He is good, that He is perfect, to all this the Bible student wholeheartedly subscribes; and he also accepts without reservation the further fact that this perfect God is the only creator.

In the line of human activity the ability of a workman is expressed in the quality of his work. An artist, for example, is judged by the excellence of his execution. Yet do not mortals accept the belief that while God is good, His work is not good; that while the creator is perfect, His creation is imperfect?

This illogical conclusion is drawn from the testimony of the material senses. These senses testify to the existence of evil, imperfection, with nothing permanent, nothing satisfying, in a material universe in which so-called natural law results in disaster and destruction. An illustration of the mental darkness that accompanies the belief in the reality of these evils is seen in the fact that catastrophes which are beyond the power of mortals to prevent are denominated "acts of God."

Taking her stand upon the Bible, especially the teachings of Christ Jesus, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, sharply challenged such illogical thinking and set forth her discovery of the truth of being in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Upon reading this textbook, one who is awake to spiritual things is impressed by the soundness of its reasoning. From the Scriptural premise of perfect God, it leads to the logical conclusion that perfect effect must inevitably result from perfect cause; that creation must reflect its creator; that everything in His creation expresses God, showing forth His goodness, His love, in eternally harmonious being. It teaches that whatever is in conflict with this logical conclusion can only seem to be, and is therefore an illusion, not actuality. Thus it rejects as false the testimony of the material senses.

In order to distinguish, then, between reality and illusion—between what is real and what is unreal—it is necessary to know God aright. As we understand more clearly the nature of God, we understand more clearly the nature of that which He has made. Knowing that God is Spirit, we know that creation is spiritual; knowing that He is Love, we know that trouble and sorrow do not exist in the real universe; knowing that He is Life, we know that sickness and death are the unreal experiences of the mortal dream of existence. A concise statement of the truth about God and His creation is found in Deuteronomy (32:4): "He is the Rock, his work is perfect." On page 525 of the Christian Science textbook Mrs. Eddy writes: "Everything good or worthy, God made. Whatever is valueless or baneful, He did not make,—hence its unreality."

The teaching of Christian Science gives rest to reason, but from its very nature it goes far beyond this. The truth it reveals is demonstrable in everyday experience. It meets the human need for help. In *The Christian Science Journal*, the *Christian Science Sentinel*, and *The Herald of Christian Science*, published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, may be found verified testimonies as to its efficacy in the healing of disease, the destruction of sin, and the elimination of sorrow. Indeed, Christian Science is bringing forth the fruit which Isaiah foresaw should attend the appearing of the Christ, Truth, in binding up "the brokenhearted," proclaiming "liberty to the captives," giving "beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness" (Isaiah 61:1, 3).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1942

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

The Trial Ahead ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

The most fully informed military authorities are in agreement on one very significant judgment. It is a judgment which—with the fall of Java, the severance of the Burma Road, and the renewed German attacks on the Russian front—has come sharply into focus in recent days.

It is: That while the United Nations are not expected to win the war this year the Axis may lose the war this year. This military opinion is not put down to bolster anybody's morale. It does not mean that easy times are ahead. It means that harder times—desperately harder times—are ahead.

It means that this judgment does not spring from wishful optimism or reflect complacency in the High Command. To the contrary. It means that within the next few weeks the Axis, Germany particularly, will be making a furious, headlong, frantic and final effort to win the war decisively and completely in 1942. The immediate objective will be to crush the Soviet Army, to destroy Britain, and to dishearten and disunite the United States.

Washington is persuaded that Berlin is prepared to abandon all hope of winning the war next year in order to throw absolutely everything into winning it this year, that Hitler is ready to gamble all chances of ever being victorious in the future in order to utilize every device to be victorious in the present—this spring and this summer.

There is more than a shred of deduction in this conclusion. The American Government has learned that Germany is recklessly exhausting raw materials at a rate which makes no provision for next year and the next—unless Russia can be conquered—and is conscripting men out of industry at a pace which puts today's demands ahead of tomorrow's needs.

It is known, too, that Germany is making a draft on its materials, its man power and its morale which makes 1942 the everything or nothing year for Adolf Hitler. Recent days have been just the lull before the storm. The supreme test of America's stamina and staying power is yet to come.

The time of political squabbling and petty criticism will soon be at an end. The time for devout faith in each other and large-minded loyalty to the Government and an understanding that true government rests on principle, not on person—is at hand.

Another related matter is receiving much attention here.

The latest decision of the Vatican providing for an exchange of diplomatic representatives with Tokyo—the first time a Japanese mission has been recognized—is profoundly disappointing to official United States and Great Britain and this disappointment has been officially communicated to Pope Pius XII.

It is particularly disappointing to President Roosevelt who hoped, by appointing a personal envoy to the Holy See some two years ago and thus extending de facto recognition to the temporal state of the Roman Catholic Church, to accomplish better things.

The President's understandable objective was to do everything possible and practicable to encourage the Vatican to exert its influence throughout the world against the cause of totalitarianism and in behalf of the cause of freedom and democracy.

The present Pope is a personal acquaintance of the President, and Mr. Roosevelt felt that he had reason to believe that the Pope's words against totalitarian tyranny would at an appropriate time be followed by acts implementing those words.

The act of the Vatican last week in exchanging envoys with Japan came as an especially unexpected affront to the democracies and as construed in Washington and in London an open aid and countenance to the Axis powers. The urgent representations of the United States to the Vatican, expressed through its now available representative at the Holy See were apparently rejected on one of two grounds.

The view of the American Government was that for the Roman Catholic Church to accept a diplomat from Tokyo at this time would be regarded as giving sanction to Japan's aggressions against the United Nations in the Far East and to her attack on the United States, and would appear openly to align the Vatican by association with the Axis itself.

As the decision is viewed here the Vatican evidently decided that its action would not be so construed, and if it were so construed it would be willing to stand by that construction. The American Government has, of course, noted the official explanation of Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York who has stated that the Holy See really has no choice in these matters, that it must recognize any government which has any sizable number of Roman Catholics under its rule.

But in all candor it has to be said that the explanation does not evoke much enthusiasm among American officials who cannot bring themselves to overlook the fact that the 16,000,000 Roman Catholics now temporarily under Japanese rule got there through Japan's attack on America and her thrust into the Philippines, that indeed the Filipino Roman Catholics are themselves doing their best to keep from having to "recognize" Japanese rule.

The United States appreciates the Vatican's legitimate concern for its Filipino adherents and it believes that there is a way of looking out for their interests by aiding the cause of freedom instead of looking out for their interests by aiding a nation committed to their perpetual slavery. That way would be for the Vatican to confine its political recognition to the free Philippine Government under President Quezon, now in Australia. It is confident that that would be the vote of the Filipino Roman Catholics on Bataan Peninsula.

The Country Speaks: California

A State Surplus—Embarrassing or Beneficial? ..... *By Nate White*

San Francisco

An interesting little item from Sacramento recently disclosed that by July 1 California will again be on a cash basis. That means that by that time it will have paid off a total of $584,432,514 in interest-bearing warrants which were begun in November, 1933, when cities and states throughout the nation found their revenues seriously depleted, and burdens of unemployment and relief superimposed on financial reverses.

The announcement from Harry B. Riley, State Controller, raises several interesting questions:

1. What next, California?
2. Can California's success in paying its bills be happily applied to the nation with its immense national debt?
3. Is the old economic theory that debt is a blessing in disguise thus proved sound in California's experience?
4. Are State taxes too high?

The first question, "What next?" may seem somewhat unnecessary. Yet it is essential to consideration of the last two, Questions 3 and 4.

Postwar Public Works Plan Urged

Some may argue, "Why should we change? We have been in debt a long time, during which we have paid out a total loss of $9,286,070 in interest. Shouldn't we begin to stack up a reserve of money for a 'rainy day'?"

Some high officials in the State, including Gov. Culbert Olson, are inclined to the view that California should plan a public works system for the postwar period. By accumulating a vast surplus of money, the State would not be caught napping if large-scale unemployment should occur, it is said.

Others are not so pessimistic about the future. They do not think it is a healthy thing for a State to accumulate a surplus of money, because politicians, so it is argued, become too restive with a surplus. They want to spend it. Having money, they frequently waste it, so it is asserted. Many Californians would rather see their officials pinching to make ends meet than to place a surplus of public funds at their disposal.

For these last reasons, important State groups, principally the State Chamber of Commerce, and organized groups of businessmen and farmers, are calling for a complete scale-down in State taxes, possibly the elimination of a State income tax, and elimination of all nonwar spending.

Businessmen who remember that they made some of their greatest gains when they were in debt, because they were struggling to outgrow the debt, frequently are heard to argue that surplus money in the State Treasury is unnecessary.

The Crux of the Issue

There we have the crux of the issue: Should California prepare for a rainy day? Is that defeatism? Is it preparing for something on the order of a socialistic state? or

Should every effort be made to eliminate a big surplus by cutting down on expenditures and scaling down the taxes?

Doubtless some very interesting solutions could be worked out if politics were not involved. If a board of nonpartisan, objective planners, fully qualified by experience, could sit down to discuss California's prosperity plight, they might evolve a planned product that would show how effectively a democracy can plan.

Yet a State election is on the way. A Governor will be chosen. Already the leader of the economy bloc of the State Legislature has announced his candidacy. In this year of increased Federal taxes and of demands for curtailment of nonwar spending, there can be no doubt that the State's surplus will prove to be both embarrassing and beneficial, according to the way candidates choose to view it.

To Change the Subject:

Advertising the U. S. A. ..... *By Pearl Strachan*

"Advertising, which sold us the pleasure of soft living, can sell us the need for hard fighting."

Those are the words of Frank B. Hutchinson, Professor of Journalism at Rutgers University, who is urging the Federal Government to make the American people wholly victory-minded by using the medium of advertising.

And why not? To advertise, or, to use one of Webster's definitions, "to call public attention to," is one of the oldest practices in the world. The potter of ancient days, with his bowls and jars outside his tent or cave, was as consciously advertising as the Syracuse manufacturer who today buys space in a newspaper.

Craftsmen of the Middle Ages had various schemes of advertising. The gift of a handwrought buckle or locket to a member of a noble family frequently produced the desired increase in commissions.

The Medici knew the value of advertising when they hung in the Florentine chapels the paintings by such artists as Botticelli, in which their women appeared as models, wearing the latest gorgeous fabrics of the Medici looms.

Paintings Even Benefited

The fact that the Renaissance painters could be induced to employ in their compositions silks and brocades woven in the workshops of their patrons does not in the least detract from the value of those pictures which have survived through the centuries. The advertising was honest, and so is most of it today.

Much of the credit goes to advertising for the availability to the masses of articles which might have been for the rich alone. Only by production on a large scale, such as publication of a product makes possible, can many of our luxuries be sold at a reasonable price.

It is interesting to note that a survey conducted last year by the National Association of Better Business Bureaus, investigating more than 3,500,000 advertisements, found fewer than 2 per cent to be inaccurate or misleading.

People in England, it is noted, after two years of war and sacrifice, are again revising their frugal personal budgets to see where they can contribute to the purchase of warships. Many reasons might be advanced for this strenuous, wholesale co-operation in the British Isles. One that suggests itself is response to advertising. What might be called the inadvertent advertising of the Empire, in peacetime, always had its obvious result. The Commonwealth never fails to benefit either by the emotions of love and loyalty aroused whenever a coronation or a royal visit brings out the significant regalia—the jewels, the swords, the glittering helmets—and the dazzling costumes the occasion demands.

Britain Knows How to Advertise

Last month Domestic Commerce, the organ of the Department of Commerce, in Washington, told how the British Government has become the biggest advertiser in the United Kingdom, accounting for about 17 per cent of all advertising expenditure. The Ministry of Food has been conducting a food campaign; the Ministry of Transport a campaign of road safety; the General Post Office a campaign on the use of the mails; the Mines Department of the Board of Trade a fuel campaign; the Ministry of Supply a salvage campaign; and the RAF has advertised for recruits. The amount of money the United States would have to appropriate for such advertising, it is estimated, would be about $340,000,000.

In a recent letter to the Association of National Advertisers John H. Sorrells, assistant director of the Office of Censorship, wrote, "Advertising, properly conceived, can help speed the industrial effort."

The Government might well make use of this now thoroughly respected and honorable way of "calling public attention to" the country's needs. It might well use it to explain to those who think of the "standard of living" only in terms of good food, automobiles and other material commodities, just what the "standard" is that the country must fight to preserve; what work is still to be done to safeguard the liberties won by the pioneers.

And, incidentally, all the twaddle about "buying for defense" or "shopping for victory" which finds its way into promotion of hats, corsets, tooth pastes, jewelry and countless other articles should be edited out of the manufacturers' and retailers' copy.

Charlestown at War: From Corn to Munitions

Ordnance plant hums where crops but recently grew; vivid step in leveling America to war.

Americans at War
Twenty-sixth of Forty-eight Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTOWN, Ind. — The newest available geography says that Charlestown has 859 inhabitants. The Guide to Indiana, a Federal Writers' Project, which appeared only six months ago, says it has 939. As a matter of fact, it recently became a center of a war project, using almost 30,000 workers. It grew so fast even the writers couldn't keep up with it, not to mention the house builders, grocers, public utilities companies and school teachers. It illustrates the radical dislocation caused by a single munitions plant.

Charlestown is an old town as far as antiquity goes in our Midwest, and for many decades has been chiefly known because of its history. In spite of the paucity of its inhabitants and its unimportance as a business center it has been honored in the guide books with big letters, because here still stands Indiana's oldest Methodist church — a log cabin — and in Charlestown's original cemetery is found the memorial of the State's first governor, once a resident of the settlement.

But that historical calm was broken in July, 1940, when the du Pont powder company was authorized by the Federal Government to build a giant ordnance plant in the fields near Charlestown. Can you imagine how the carrying out of such a contract would affect a little community whose chief glory was an ancient cemetery and a 137-year-old log cabin?

Can you imagine, also, where the workers were to be housed who, during the period from the beginning of a fall to the end of the following spring, were to erect a hundred-million-dollar establishment in open fields far from any city?

Wonder Wheel

It ought to be pointed out, I suppose, that Charlestown was not entirely without experience in industrial affairs. One of its enterprises was once considered a mechanical wonder. That was a mill race on 14-Mile Creek. Three miles from the center of Charlestown this creek makes a very sharp turn around a ridge and almost doubles back on its course.

Ingenious John Wade, an early and enterprising settler, who owned the land traversed by the creek, dug a 300-foot tunnel through the ridge and let the stream rush from the upper level to the lower, pouring over a big wooden, hand-made water wheel on the way. That was 122 years ago and for three decades the clumsy wheel ground Mr. Wade's way to fame and a modest fortune. After six score years, you may still watch 14-Mile Creek pour through the tunnel.

But that hopeful, industrial beginning was also the end of Charlestown's industrial career. This town, along with many other hamlets in the lower Ohio Valley, preferred rural tranquillity. It revelled in the oak and poplar groves, happily sniffed dogwood and wild cherry blossoms, made elderberry jelly, and on leisurely autumn days rejoiced in the expanses of glowing goldenrod.

Most Charlestownians ardently said "Amen" to their Ike Walton's prayer, which ran,

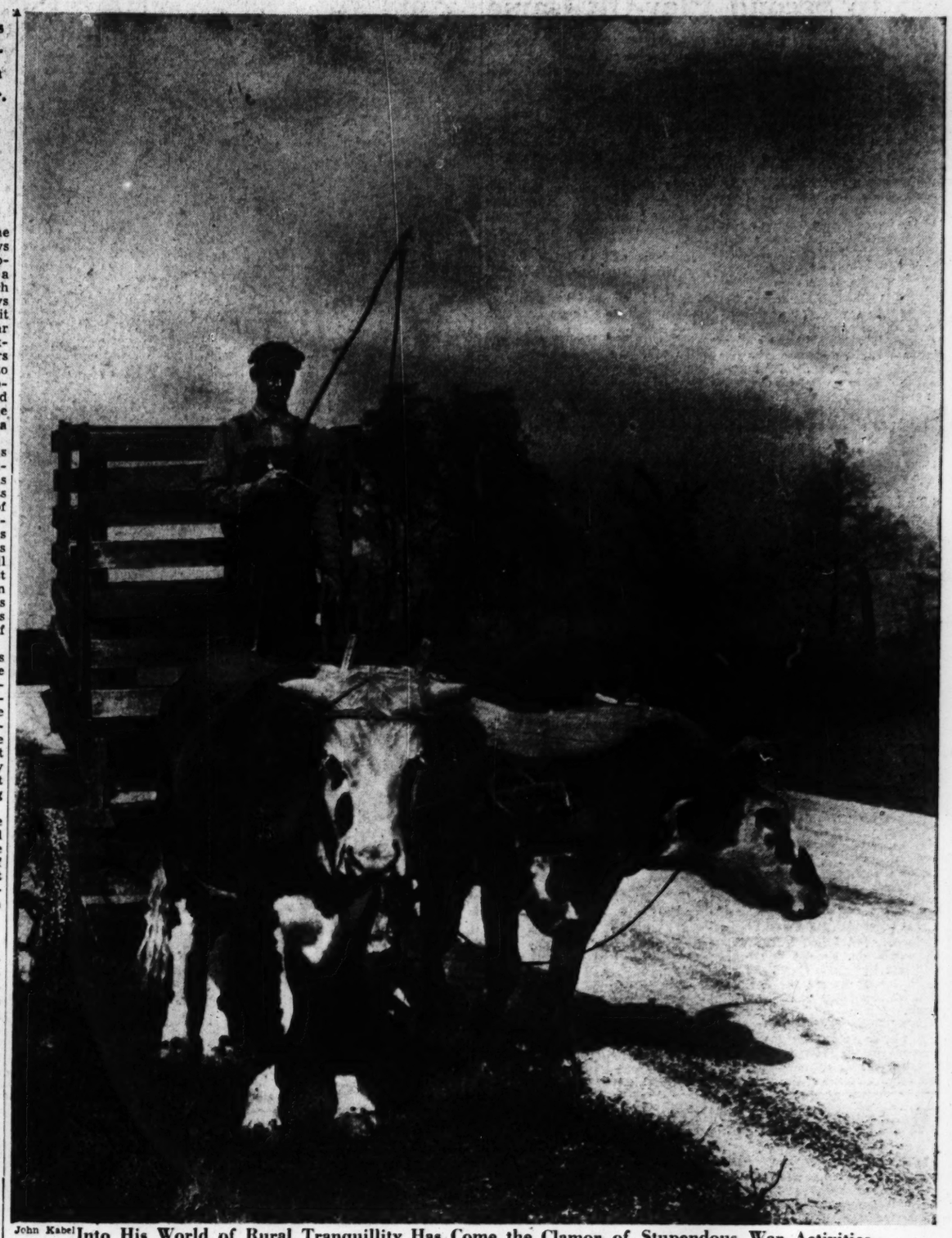
"I pray not for
Great riches, nor
For vast estates and castle halls.
Give me to hear bare footfalls
Of children o'er
An oaken floor
New-rinsed with sunshine . . .
I only pray for simple grace
To look a neighbor in the face
Full honestly from day to day—
And do beseech Thou givest me
The wee cot and the cricket's chirr
Love and the glad, sweet face of her."

Cherishing such sentiments, by choice or necessity, the Charlestownians lived through many unexciting decades, drawing water from their wells, throwing their dishwater from their back porches, taking care of their own garbage and introducing no industrial wonder any more modern than Mr. Wade's Mill, except an occasional automobile and electric light.

A Boy Scout Camp added some life and color to the community, and the farm of Indiana's "corn king," lying across the road from the town, lent distinction to the neighborhood. The Work Projects Administration had barely installed a water system in town when the sensational war contract was let.

To those bewildered Americans, who see nothing but confusion and deception in our nation's war effort and display only a desire to criticize, a drive along Route No. 62, past these new munition factories, would be reassuring. Naturally, such travelers wouldn't see very much, for war plants are the kind of plants that bloom unseen as far as possible, but a visitor would note very animated traffic, lines of workers coming and going, and smoke ceaselessly pouring from smokestacks, on fields where a few months ago prize corn was growing.

The contract was concluded in July, it is reported, and the following year in May munitions were being produced. The area covers 12,000 acres and 125 farm families had to re-settle. The place was surveyed, water and power brought in, new roads and new railroad spurs built, scores of the most intricate buildings erected and complicated new machinery installed within a few months. And all that was done out in the open country, much of it during a winter season. In less than 18 months from the granting of the contract, factories were producing war material at the rate of 600,000 pounds daily. Such transformation of a record-breaking cornfield into a record-making bomb plant in record time is taking place in a score of counties.



John Kabel
Into His World of Rural Tranquillity Has Come the Clamor of Stupendous War Activities

While many Americans are complaining, others are working very heroically. To understand how remarkable such an achievement is, try to imagine your son or your daughter's husband as working on such a project. Don't think of these plant builders merely as "workers," or "engineers," or "electricians," or "diggers," but as people, as your relatives.

Picture them as pouring into the locality in streams—20 or 30 thousand of them. Most are fairly young, the great majority are poor. They come from many different places and are of many different types. Some are used to roving and accept camp life easily, a good many commute from homes 40 or 50 miles away; others are family people living in trailers or crowded rooms or garages or barns. Among them are many little children, who might be your children or grandchildren.

Farmers reluctantly leave their places with household goods and grain and stock, construction material comes pouring in, long lines of workers arrive and depart, and this over a road that is all torn up, for a new road is being built without stopping traffic. Sometimes the site is very dusty; at other times the rain pours down for days, turning the countryside into a swamp; again cold winds rage and drive fierce, biting snowdrifts over camps, fields, paths, construction areas.

For this rapid influx of temporary inhabitants the water may be insufficient and sanitary arrangements very inadequate. How can baby's clothes be washed and dried? Where can little son and daughter play? Where can any child go to school? Somebody's infant cries at night and the whole camp is disturbed. Perhaps rough men gamble in a room or trailer in the camp. Some nights there is drinking. Not infrequently loud, angry words leap from a cabin or hall door or trailer window.

Most of these workers are strangers to one another and some are not mutually congenial. Many different nationalities and ways of living are represented. Some families eat garlic and some don't. Some leave a good deal of garbage about. Some shove others off the slippery paths or beat others to the common faucet or pump.

You have to stand in line to get your groceries. Mail is delayed. There aren't enough telephones. Prices of all commodities are very high, not infrequently exorbitant. The townspeople tend to look down on the newcomers. There is much social dis-equilibrium. Jack in one trailer gets $75 a week, Sam in a trailer beside him gets only $50. Many people feel they're being "gypped."

And what will they do on Sunday? Where will they put the Christmas tree? How can they celebrate the children's birthdays? Where will they worship? How can they have a party now and then? In a crowded garage or trailer or chicken coop?

Every day it's "goodby" to old neighbors and "hello" to new ones. The road builders finish and rush off to another project. The iron workers get the frames of the buildings up and speed away to other plants or bridges or tunnels. The electricians come and go. And so life rushes hectically along, in mud and dirt, with frowsled hair and sticky hands, high prices, raucous noises, soiled work clothes, and little refinement.

Powerful Machines

That is the domestic aspect of such a project. The construction aspect is no less formidable. Cement is hauled in by the trainload, iron is brought in truck caravans, copper wire is laid by the hundreds of miles, diggers, and scoopers, and bulldozers and turnapulls charge about as regiments of dinosaurs at war. Half the plant is underground, so many of the machines are as mammoth moles.

Weak bridges are yanked out. Narrow roads are obliterated and good roads spread over the prairie like strips of wide gray carpet. Watchtowers are thrust up and armed men glower upon every passer-by as guardian dragons. Complete fire-fighting plants are assembled. Power houses are installed that could light a city. Heavily charged transmission lines are carried to vital places on high steel towers resembling seven-league boots worn by invisible giants. Uniformed traffic policemen direct long, impatient lines of trucks or cars over what was yesterday Mrs. Benington's tomato patch and Mrs. Kopf's chicken yard. It is not easy to turn a butter cave into a hut for shells or a corn crib into a plant for shrapnel.

All that is just as much a part of our defense efforts as battle lines or battleships. These men and women inhabiting crowded quarters, living under emergency conditions, and working under a constant strain are warriors in an army of freedom.

These workers are millions in number and along with our soldiers and sailors should give us a much keener consciousness of American unity. These powder plant builders and operators, undergoing dislocation, such as America hasn't experienced for 75 years, are rendering invaluable service to us all. They and we are members of a single, indivisible family.

We may have to adopt a new system of measurement for merit and worth. The difference between this side of the track and that side should be diminished. Low-brows may have the right to be lifted higher than high-brows. In the grim reckoning America is now making, it may place many more medals in hard hands than in soft ones.

America is producing stupendously. If, without so much complaining, criticising, and rumor-spreading, we humbly joined with heart and hand that devoted throng of plain people that produce for victory, we should feel more strength and confidence.



Wide World
Where Record-Breaking Corn Once Grew—Record-Making Bomb Plants Take Shape

Bruins Making Last Stand in Detroit Rink Tonight—Red Sox Close Camp Today

Red Wings Are Favored In Second Play-Off Game

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 31—The Boston Bruins may be facing elimination from the Stanley Cup play-downs as they take the ice against Detroit Red Wings here tonight, but you would never know it from talking with any of the players. To a man they believe they can match Detroit's victory in Boston last Sunday night and thereby force a deciding game back in the Hub, Thursday.

This is not to say that the Bruins are underestimating the Wings by any means. They know full well that they were outplayed in that semifinal opener, but they have faith in themselves that they can bounce back for two wins in a row and thus enter the final round against either New York Rangers or Toronto Maple Leafs.

Confound Experts

If the Bruins do come out on top tonight, they will not only confound all the experts but they will accomplish something no other National Hockey League club has been able to do since Jan. 24—beat the Wings on Detroit ice. Toronto came the closest when they tied Detroit here, but all the rest, the Bruins included, left the city defeated.

There is no question that the Red Wings are favored to win this evening. Every Detroit fan and every Detroit player is counting on a victory and will ask questions if they are disappointed. Considering the Wings' record at home, their edge in this series, and the fact that the Bruins are but a shell of the team which began the campaign last November, they have every reason to expect the best. Overlooked in their calculations, though, may be one big item in the Bruins' favor—team spirit.

Former Amateur

That item is well distributed over the whole club, but probably nowhere is it so concentrated as it is in the lean, lanky frame of rookie Jack McGill, the former Boston Olympic amateur, who jumped with both feet into the professional ranks and landed with a thud heard around the circuit.

Ever since he joined the Bruins, Jack has been its offensive sparkplug. Absolutely cocksure of himself, he recognizes no established reputations, and has full belief in his own ability. Already some of his remarks are becoming legends, such as the first time he was in free on Sam Lo Presti of Chicago.

"He beat me that time," McGill declared, "but I had to see what he would do. Now I know and he won't fool me again." Jack was right, for he scored the deciding goal which eliminated Chicago last week.

Last Sunday McGill became the first player in Boston history to accomplish the hat trick—three goals—in a play-off game. Quite a feat for a youngster who has been around only two months, but Jack takes it in stride. That game is over, and now he just wants another game so he can get more goals.

It seems odd to think that a powerful array such as the Bruins were last November should now have the balance of their potency concentrated in a single line or a single payer.

But with the Krauts gone and Bill Cowley hardly up to his former self, this is what has happened. And McGill has come through. In the play-offs so far the Bruins have scored nine goals. McGill has scored four and set up two others to have a hand in two thirds of that total. Manager Art Ross thinks so much of McGill's line that he now uses it as his starting threesome.

No Line-Up Change

As far as personnel goes, there will be no change in the line-up of either team tonight. There was some thought that Lloyd Gronsdal might be dressed, but unless Ross changes his plans at game time, Lloyd will again be sitting on the sidelines. One possible move, Ross said may bring Flash Hollett up to the third line, with Clare Martin taking a regular turn at defense. Herb Cain would then be the 15th player. Manager Jack Adams says he has no changes to announce. After all, why should he?

Over the Blue Line

The two teams made excellent time in their special train to Detroit . . . Omission of the usual three-hour lay-over in Buffalo brought the traveling time down to less than 15 hours . . . On arrival here the Wings scattered to their homes while the Bruins and writers hied to the Detroit Leland, where they made their headquarters.

Herb Mitchell, who managed St. Paul in the American Association, came to take in this game . . . Herb, the first player ever to sign a Boston Bruins contract, had Cliff Thompson of Stoneham under his wing part of this season . . . Cliff, he said, was used both at forward and at defense, although he looked better behind the blue line.

Bruins leave for home tomorrow afternoon and are scheduled to be back in Boston at 9 a. m. Thursday.

'Wait and See' Hockey Policy

MONTREAL (CP)—A "wait and see" attitude has been adopted by officials of Montreal Canadiens when it comes to talking about plans for the 1942-43 National Hockey League season.

Tommy Gorman, general manager of the Montreal Forum and one of the team officials, said that "we just don't want to talk any more hockey now that we've been eliminated by Detroit Red Wings from the Stanley Cup play-offs."

Gorman, just returned from Detroit, where Canadiens had been beaten in the third and final game of their series with the Wings, added that "no player contracts will be renewed right now; in fact, we're not going to even think hockey for another six months at least."

Although Gorman didn't say so, it is believed that if the N. H. L. operates next season, Coach Dick Irvin will be back at the helm. Irvin's two-year contract expired this season, and Gorman said that club officials were "delighted with the job he did with the team."

Irvin took the same view as Gorman about the plans for next season. He said that "we'll just have to wait and see what happens because there's not much sense in trying to look that far ahead right now."

Assuming that Canadiens ice a team next season, it is likely that there will be quite a few changes in the playing personnel. As Terry Reardon put it after Canadiens were eliminated at Detroit Thursday night: "That's the last N. H. L. game for a lot of us."

His younger brother Kenny piped up: "Yes, sir. Here I am only 20 and only two years in the league and I'm all washed up. It's the Army for me."

Young Johnny Quilty, Kenny's roommate, already has enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force. The Ottawan is due to report, probably at the Lachine, Quebec, Manning Depot, about the end of May.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 30

Cleveland (A) 2, New York (N) 0.
Brooklyn (N) 5, St. Louis (A) 4 (11 innings).
Los Angeles (PCL) 3, Chicago (N) 2.
Pittsburgh (N) 7, Chicago (A) 6.
Boston (A) 6, St. Louis (N) 2.
Detroit (A) 8, Washington (A) 5.
Cincinnati (N) 6, Boston (N) 5 (13 innings).
Philadelphia (N) vs Baltimore (Int), canceled, weather.
Philadelphia (A) 4, San Quentin Prison 1.



"Even I can cook a meal!"

For those inevitable occasions when the man of the house undertakes to cook a meal, stock up on foods that are "ready to heat and eat." The lady of the house finds them a boon on her busy days, too, when a meal must be prepared in just a few minutes. Grocers who advertise in The Christian Science Monitor have these new and convenient foods.

Back in Familiar Role



Associated Press

Hank Greenberg Smashes a Triple

Sergt. Hank Greenberg, former Detroit Tiger slugger, and now a soldier stationed at MacDill Field, Florida, knocks a long liner good for three bases in game he played for the MacDill Fliers against Tampa University, March 28, at Tampa, Fla. It was the first pitch of Greenberg's first time at bat.

Golf President Enters Service

The M. G. A. president, Mel Merritt, has entered the Naval Air Force and probably will serve on the War Production Board at Washington for the duration. His place here will be taken by Bill Blaney.

Mike Cochrane Has Whole Navy To Muster Team

GREAT LAKES, Ill. (AP)—There was probably never a manager in all baseball history that had the organization behind him like Mickey Cochrane has to bring in good diamond material. Black Mike's got the whole U. S. Navy recruiting service working for him.

That was the setup as the former Philadelphia Athletics catching star and Detroit Tigers manager was inducted at the Naval Training Station as a Lieutenant in the Naval Reserve.

When Mickey begins to put together a ball club good enough to play minor and major league competition this summer he'll probably have as fine an outfit as was ever assembled without benefit of waivers, trading, and Judge Landis free-agent decisions — usual ways of rounding up a team.

Supervise Program

In addition to directing the Great Lakes baseball team, Mickey will supervise a vast softball and baseball intramural program for the station's 10,000 sailors as part of the Navy's physical hardening plan.

When Great Lakes' head-coaching staff is completed with the induction of Paul D. (Tony) Hinkle, former Butler University mentor, as basketball boss, the designation of someone—probably a big-name coach—as football chief, Great Lakes will have an athletic staff to rival that of the nation's best colleges.

McCoy and Grace

Already at the station and waiting a chance to play ball are Benny McCoy, Philadelphia Athletics' second baseman, and Joe Grace, catcher-outfielder of the St. Louis Browns. There have been persistent reports Bob Feller of the Cleveland Indians will be sent here.

Grace might have a little trouble if he chooses to try out for the catching job. For Cochrane, whose major league backstopping career was ended in 1937, did some catching for the Hickam Field team in Hawaii last year. Mickey has his eye on this chance to get back into mask and pads.

Football Gives Way to Rifle!

ATLANTA, Ga., March 31 (AP)—When more collegians turn out for a rifle team than for varsity and freshman football, that's news.

That's just what is happening in the South, say college rifle coaches, and they expect the war-born interest to increase as more boys strive to qualify as marksmen before entering the armed services.

More than 200 students sought places this season on Georgia Tech's rifle teams—a 200 per cent increase over last year—and Maj. Robert L. Watkins believes others would have come out if they thought there was prospect of placing. One hundred were dropped on the first cut, and the squads were reduced again when they were divided to represent Army R. O. T. C., varsity, Naval Reserve and freshman teams. Freshmen are permitted to compete on the varsity if they qualify.

Lieut. J. Clyde Driggers of the University of Florida said 150 boys turned out for the R. O. T. C. team, and recounted how his staff was forced to halve the group on its first cut "on native ability," and then whittle it still further to about 45.

Kentucky, where boys traditionally are proud of their riflemen's heritage, reported a similar boom, although Lieut. John L. Carter said it would be difficult to estimate percentage of increase. Other colleges also have noted a war boom.

Nearly all collegiate riflemen shoot .22 calibre Government-issue M-2 Springfields, a bolt-action weapon similar to the regulation arm. All practice is done on indoor ranges, except when the boys attend summer R. O. T. C. camp.

"Most of the boys never had a gun in their hands until they came to college," says Major Watkins. "They learn here, firing about 150 rounds a week. One of our best shots was developed that way. Recently he scored 396 out of a possible 400 in four positions—ten shots each prone, kneeling, sitting and standing."

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Pensacola Naval Air Station 5, Illinois Wesleyan 2.
Georgia 13, Michigan State 4.
North Carolina State 8, Cornell 2.
Harvard vs. Georgetown, postponed, weather.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Ott Promises More Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANFORD, Fla.—Mel Ott of Gretna, La., who, as one of John McGraw's "boys," succeeded Bill Terry in the managerial seat of the New York Giants, promises the Polo Grounds a heavier attack in 1942.

"One thing we should have is more punch," said Ott, as he kept a Grapefruit League date here the other day. "This club is two or three runs stronger than it was a year ago. Johnny Mize at first base, Billy Werber at third, and Hank Leiber and Babe Barna in the outfield have added plenty.

"Nobody can make me think that Harry Danning is going to have as bad a year in '42 as he had in '41," Mel continued. "He's not that kind of a ball player. I have confidence in Leiber, too. And the pitchers will have more confidence with this added power behind them."

Likes Carpenter

Somebody asked the manager of the Giants how Carl Hubbell stood in his 1942 scheme. "I'm going to give 'Hub' a bit more rest," Ott answered. "No, he won't be a Sunday pitcher, although once a week might be enough for him. He'll relieve once in a while. Hal Schumacher will be better with a little help from the run-making department. Don't rate McGee on last year's record. He wasn't in shape. I like this Carpenter. He could be the ace of the staff."

What about Manager Ott?

"Oh, he'll play right field until somebody better comes along," concluded Mel with a grin.

After hitting over .300 for three successive years, Danning, the big catcher, slipped to .244 in '42 and became the subject of much trade talk during the winter. But he is still around with Ott and should come back.

Rucker Dropped

Ott recently shipped Johnny Rucker to Jersey City, there to brush up on his hitting under Frank Snyder. In Johnny's place the manager now has Howard Moss, a slugging rookie who played last season with Fort Smith in the Western Association. The transfer of Rucker came as a mild surprise to other critics, who figured he was a fixture.

The Giants are high on Hugh East, a big right-hander who won 13 at Jersey City in '41 before joining the varsity. He can hit and run as well as pitch. In fact, they wouldn't let him pitch for his American Legion nine because of his value as a hitter. They wanted him in there every day and stationed him at shortstop.

Biggest Thrill

East's biggest thrill in professional baseball came early.

"It was in my first pro game, early in 1938, with Henderson of the East Texas League," the boy explains. "They sent me in with the score tied in the eighth, and I won in the 10th, striking out seven of the nine men who faced me."

Just two more facts in the career of young East. In '39, while pitching for Jeanerette, La., he turned in a pair of no-hitters. And last year at Jersey City he delivered four straight games without allowing an earned run, yet dropped one of them, 1-0.

A much discussed ball player this spring, Johnny Mize looks ready to take care of first base. The new second sacker is Connie Ryan (no relation to Blondy), who hit .300 at Atlanta and drove in 83 runs. Bill Jurges starts at shortstop and, of course, Werber at third. Joe Orengo and Nick Witek are around to step in if the others should need help.

Babe Barna is sure to make a hit at the Polo Grounds, in more ways than one. A speed boy who goes over 200 pounds, he has been fooled by certain pitches down here, but will be all right. He may start the season in left if Leiber is used in center.

Stengel Instructs Boys To Practice Weaknesses

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANFORD, Fla., March 31—This was an open date on the Braves' Grapefruit League schedule, but Manager Casey Stengel saw to it that the boys were not idle. Before sending them out in uniform this morning for the first half of the two-a-day training program, "Ol' Case" instructed his players to "practice what you're weak on."

"Too many times last year we lost games because we couldn't do some of the little things," the manager said to the men grouped around him.

"A couple of pitchers I can think of would have won twice as many games if they could have fielded their positions like you expect a big-league pitcher to.

Back to Minors

"Don't get the idea that all we're paying you for is to throw," Stengel directed at his hurlers. "When that ball is hit—and it will be, you know—move around out there. All of you should practice getting over to first base; practice making that play to second base, and backing up plays to all bases. There's never an excuse for an outfield throw getting past third base and rolling into the dugout. If the pitcher is onto his job, he'll get it on a back-up play. So think back a few games and practice the plays you were beaten on.

"Also, I want some of you boys to practice bunting," Casey went on. "There were times last year when we should have bunted, and didn't, simply because I knew the man at the plate couldn't do it for me. And we lost the ball game. When I was playing ball everybody had to bunt, or back you'd go to the minors. Now go out there and show me something."

Stengel is making the most of his final full week at Sanford's Municipal Park. Even though there are afternoon games tomorrow, Thursday and Saturday with the Dodgers, Phillies and Browns, respectively, Casey will have most of the regulars out mornings ironing out their chief faults, if possible. Friday, like today, is an open date.

Fifth Fielder

Stengel is just the man to "smarten" the boys up on the more advanced tricks of the national pastime. He was a smart ball player himself, having worked under John McGraw. In fact, anyone who played for more than a couple of months under "Mac" had to play with his head as well as his hands and feet.

As the manager said in the clubhouse early today, the Braves dropped too many close decisions a year ago because they were not alert in the field and on the bases. The clubs that finish in the first division year after year are the ones that can bunt a runner around in a clutch, break up double steals and see their pitchers be fifth infielders.

* * *

Briefs . . . While most of the regulars have played away from Sanford this spring, Bob Coleman's squad of stay-at-homes have picked up sides and played scrub. The pitcher puts nothing on the ball and the catcher stands 10 feet behind the plate. Each hitter stays up there until he hits the ball somewhere. Sounds like a kid's game, but the boys have been through a workout by the end of 15 or 16 innings. The final score is apt to be something like 30 to 28, and the losers pay off in soft drinks. The other day Al Javery took a chair and made himself comfortable at third base. About four pitches later Lombardi hit a line drive that almost knocked chair and all into left field.

Charity Games

UTICA, N. Y. (AP)—War charity games are to be played in each home city of the eight Canadian-American League baseball clubs, which open their season May 12.

An All-Star game will be held here July 6, and club owners have decided to close the season Sept. 7. Proceeds of the eight charity games will be administered by the league.

Opening day games: Utica at Rome; Amsterdam at Gloversville; Quebec at Oneonta; and Three Rivers at Pittsfield.

City of Augusta Harbors Leading Women Golf Stars

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is altogether likely that the city of Augusta, Ga., will house, within the next fortnight, the greatest assemblage of tournament golfers that will foregather in any one section this year. The women's share in these proceedings has been dwarfed by the forthcoming Masters' tournament for professional and amateurs at the Augusta National; but the women will be first to carry the Augusta date-lines, for they are starting play today on the old Hill course of the Augusta Country Club in what is called the Titleholders' Tournament, consisting of three days of medal play, 54 holes, in which professionals may also compete. April 4 the women will move over to the Forrest Hills course for a medal-and-match invitation.

These two events spell "curtains" for about as interesting a Southern winter and early spring season has been known by the women; for the drabness which earlier was threatened by the absence of such headliners as Mrs. Betty Hicks Newell, Betty Jameson, Clare Callendar and other stars has been overbalanced by worthy deeds of comparative newcomers.

Headlining this group is Georgia Tainter of Fargo, North Dakota, who won the annual Miami invitation, the annual invitation at Palm Beach, a 54-hole medal play invitation at Havana, Cuba, and the women's South Atlantic at Ormond Beach, besides being runner-up in the Florida East Coast at St. Augusine and a semifinalist in one of the earlier tournaments at Punta Gorda, Fla. She also was medalist at Palm Beach, with a 77; medalist at Punta Gorda, 78; tied at 79 with Dorothy Kirby for second place in the medal round at Miami; tied at 78, also with Miss Kirby, for second place in the medal round at St. Augustine, and had an 81 in the first round at Havana in a day so blustery that no other contestant did better than 86.

While there was no Patty Berg, or Mrs. Newell, or Betty Jameson to stop the 18-year-old in this triumphal tour, there were those two grand young Georgians, Dorothy Kirby and Louise Suggs, disputing her way in most events, and occasionally other good ones of national prestige, including Grace Amory of Palm Beach and Ellamae Williams of Cleveland. Miss Amory, playing in the Palm Beach invitation on a course with which she is thoroughly familiar, qualifying even after starting off with a 10 on the first hole, squared against Miss Tainter in the final after being three down with four to go. Then it was that the stout-hearted North Dakota Miss chipped in for a birdie to win at the first extra.

The greatest feat by Miss Tainter was to defeat Miss Suggs in the Miami semifinal and Dorothy Kirby, the following day, in the 36-hole final. She likewise defeated Miss Suggs 2 up at St. Augustine, and this against a girl who, though only 17, had become so much a national figure that she was among the top choices for the title Mrs. Newell captured last year at Brookline. Miss Suggs proved her calibre only last week in downing Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page in the final of the North and South at Pinehurst, and that after being one down with three to play.

Breaking 80 in qualifying rounds seems to have become a habit with Miss Tainter. Another young Miss who did tolerably well in this same medal play department was Mary Jayne Garman, Sarasota city champion. She broke into fame by defeating Dorothy Kirby at St. Augustine in the Florida East Coast final two weeks ago, then added lustre by leading the qualifying field with a 78 at Miami. Her prize performance, however, was to defeat Miss Tainter 2 and 1 at St. Augustine.

Miss Nancy McClave of Maplewood, N. J., also had some meritorious rounds, including a 79 at Palm Beach, enough to signify that when she took Mrs. Newall 22 holes at Miami a year ago she was not just a flash. Irene M. Dill showed spirit when she defeated the medalist, Miss Garman, in the first match-play round at Miami.

Slapnicka With Browns

DELAND, Fla., March 31 (AP)—C. C. Slapnicka, who resigned last year as general manager of the Cleveland Indians, became a member of the St. Louis Browns' staff today as chief scout and supervisor of the club's farm system.

Cronin Team Heads North After Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 31—The Red Sox close their 10th season of spring training in this busy little West Coast city today by playing the Cardinals, and tonight they will start their 10-day northward trip. The first stop will be in Atlanta, Ga., tomorrow, where they play the Southern Association representatives of that city. Thereafter the Red Sox will make daily stands at such cities as Charleston, S. C., Birmingham, Ala., and Louisville, Ky., until they have met the Cincinnati Reds in eight successive games.

The Florida portion of spring training for the Red Sox has been more unimpressive than usual. They have been strictly a second-division club in the Grapefruit League, and for the first time since 1938, when their record here was 9-10, are destined to start for home with a record under .500.

Won 11, Lost 8

Last year the Red Sox won 11, lost eight games up to this point. In 1940 they left Sarasota with a 10-3 record; in 1939 they left with a 9-7 record.

The chief failing of the Red Sox has been lack of batting power. This weakness in the club batting champion of the American League is most easily explained by the absence of such men as Jimmy Foxx, Ted Williams, Jim Tabor, and Pete Fox from many games because of injuries. Even with younger players plugging the holes, the Red Sox are not sharp enough defensively to be a winner without a strong attack.

As the Red Sox leave camp, certain conclusions may be reached. Between now and the opening of the season, April 14, these conclusions may need revisions, but at the moment they stand as follows:

Starting Pitchers

Red Sox starting pitchers, including Joe Dobson, Yank Terry, Charlie Wagner, Dick Newsome, and Ken Chase, have done well on the whole. Most games have been lost in the late innings, with second-string pitchers on the mound.

The greatest disappointment has come from Tex Hughson's sore arm. Herb Hash also has failed to inspire confidence that his comeback attempt will succeed.

Johnny Pesky will succeed Joe Cronin as the regular Red Sox shortstop, but that he will surpass the manager for all-round excellence in recent seasons is questioned. He is a good, but not a great fielder; he has looked like a fair batsman, without power.

Tony Lupien, former Harvard captain, is a fair hustling player and a good competitor, but he isn't good enough to make Boston fans forget Foxx. Indeed, Foxx probably will be the regular Red Sox first baseman again. He has played so little that no judgment can be passed on his hitting form.

Catching Strengthened

Red Sox catching should be strengthened somewhat by the presence of Bill Conroy, who can hit a long ball occasionally, and who is an adequate receiver and thrower.

Ted Williams has had no trouble from antagonistic fans in Florida, but he may be jeered for his selective service deferment on the way to Boston; and he certainly will face some hostility once the season starts. His fan mail indicates that the public is divided about 50-50 on his case.

And finally, the Red Sox as a team do not seem capable of winning the pennant in a league which promises to be dominated once more by the New York Yankees. Despite the mediocrity of their opposition, the Red Sox have no better than an even chance of finishing second, on the basis of their play in Florida.

Yesterday Eddie Pellagrini, Anton Karl and Norman Brown were optioned. Pellagrini and Karl went to Louisville and Brown has been sent to San Diego.

West Point Wins Rifle Team Title

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Army has won the 15th annual national intercollegiate rifle team championship with the third highest total in the history of the matches, the National Rifle Association announced.

Five West Point Cadets, firing in the northeast sectional championships at the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., Saturday, turned in a three-position score of 1,396 out of a possible 1,500.

Next was Lehigh with a total of 1,393, and University of Maryland third with 1,389.

Cadet R. A. Wise led the Army team with an individual total of 285 out of a possible 300 points.

Among other scores were:

Team—Navy, 1,381; Penn State, 1,379; Alabama, 1,374; Iowa, 1,371; Wisconsin, 1,369; New York U. 1,365; and Virginia Polytechnic, 1,343.

Individual—Dave Smith, Lehigh, 284; Sappington, Navy, 284, and J. W. Baer, Army, 284.

Harbert, Harper Chosen On Basis of Winter Play

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 31 (AP)—Two remaining berths in the Masters golf tournament at Augusta, Ga., April 9-12 have been awarded Melvin (Chick) Harbert of Battle Creek, Mich., and Chandler Harper of Portsmouth, Virginia.

Tournament Manager Fred Corcoran said they were selected on the basis of their winter's play. Harbert won the Texas open and the Beaumont open, and Harper finished in the money in all the tournaments in which he played.

Gridiron Talent to Service



Associated Press

Young McLaughry Joins the Navy

Robert D. McLaughry (left), younger son of Tuss McLaughry, head football coach at Dartmouth College, joins the United States Navy aviation reserve as a cadet preparatory to taking flight training. Young McLaughry was a member of the Big Green freshman eleven two years ago. With him here is Lieut. Commander T. A. Collins of the U. S. N. R. McLaughry, a sophomore at Dartmouth, will be a member of the Indian unit along with other Dartmouth boys.

Art Shows in Boston—Midweek Radio Plans—Concert of Early Music

New Group Of Painters Shows Work

By Dorothy Adlow

Pictures by the Painters' Workshop Group and Dantan Sawyer will be on view at the Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street, through April 11.

The Painters' Workshop was established recently for experimentation in technical problems of painting. It stresses the importance of good craftsmanship and wise use of materials. The exhibition shows how flexible are the methods of Workshop members; it also shows how some have profited by deeper understanding of the possibilities of their chosen media. The Workshop is not unique in its investigations of the potentialities of paint; it is characteristic of contemporary art that painters try new methods or revive old ones in the effort to be more articulate, original, and impressive.

In this exhibition we see paintings made by the method of glazing; we see the fresco technique, oil on paper, water color. It is a cheerful exhibition full of fun, variety, and a sort of warm friendliness. Experiment has not frozen the imagination of the participants, nor have they become so absorbed with problems of pigment and permanence, as to lose interest in people, their moods and dreams.

Gardner Cox' pictures show range from some good straightforward portraiture to exercises in abstraction. Frank Sterner handles his pigment with discernment, achieving depth and transparency. Ville Barss' oils on paper are sensitively executed with a quality of urbane primitivism that was cultivated among Parisians and has struck a responsive chord in many young Americans.

Allan Rohan Crite continues in his independent way to chronicle the daily scene in the Negro district of Boston. It is interesting to find him working in fresco when his tendencies hitherto have been primarily illustrative and descriptive. Elizabeth Converse is a new name among Boston exhibitors, She paints with zest and unconventionality, basing some of her subjects upon the theater. It is interesting to compare her with Peggy Mowry and Carol Blanchard, for all three possess a quality of fantasy, an interest in the exotic, and a note of piquancy. Can we expect a new art movement in Boston? Polly Thayer completes the Workshop group list.

Dantan Sawyer's landscapes are notable for a fluid brushwork, a luminous atmosphere, and a silken texture. His landscapes look as though they had been drenched in a rainstorm and left clean and exhilarating. Mr. Sawyer's brush is eager, his method summary. He paints the New England seacoast, farmhouses and village scenes.

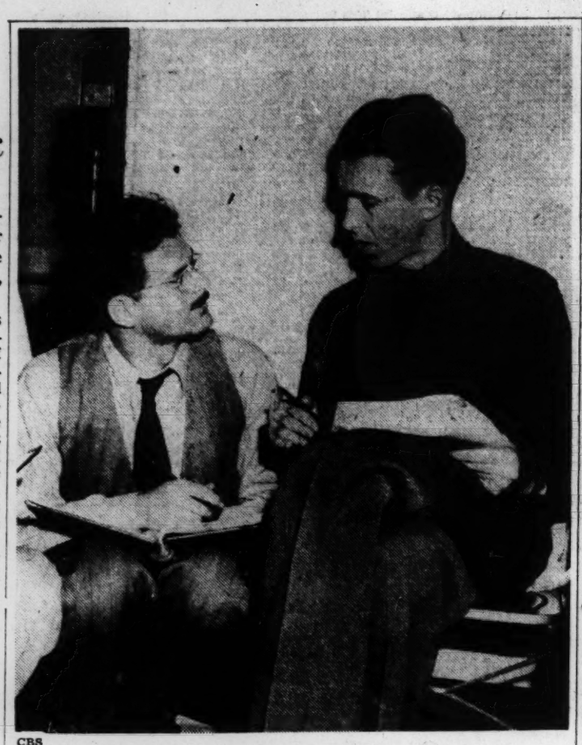
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Junior League Gallery

Through April 11 an exhibition of drawings and etchings by Lino S. Lipinsky will be on view at the Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street.

Since Mr. Lipinsky came to Boston from Italy a few years ago he has exhibited a number of times. Each fresh showing has included the most recent increment of his artistic labors. At the Junior League we see a group of portraits, drawn recently, revealing his gift for catching a likeness and depicting his models in an amiable and genial way. Pencil in hand Mr. Lipinsky works freely but not without alluding to details and subtle variations of surface. His etchings, made in Italy, are meticulously wrought and panoramic in scope. They were executed in the grand manner. Views of Rome and Capri show great picturesque sweeps the topography of which has been carefully articulated by the patient and appreciative hand of the artist. Such painstaking effort is not too common among printmakers of his generation.

There are scenes of central Europe, rural views and landscapes, sketched on the spot and providing a peaceful and happy record of localities which have been engulfed by the war.



CBS

Norman Corwin and Lieut. James Stewart

The producer of the all-network show, "This Is War," discusses the coming script on "Your Air Force," in which Lieutenant Stewart of the Air Force, formerly of the screen, is to be featured, Saturday, April 4, CBS-WEEI, Blue-WBZ, NBC-WNAC, MBS-WAAB, 7 p. m.



CBS

Carl Moore

Morning entertainer of Station WEEI, now heard on the Columbia network on Mondays and Thursdays at 8:30 a. m.

April Prospects on Broadway

New York

March, which was to have gone out like a lion—theatrically speaking—is departing quietly, with its two great expectations put off until April. These are John Steinbeck's "The Moon Is Down," postponed from March 31 and Philip Barry's "Without Love," postponed from March 25. The April prospects, somewhat more indefinite than usual even for this time of year, indicate that next month will see the arrival of seven Broadway productions, two more than in April, 1941. A last-minute check-up reveals the following schedule, subject to the usual change:

April 3—"Nathan the Wise," a free adaptation by Ferdinand Bruckner of Gotthold Ephraim Lessing's eighteenth century classic, at the Belasco.

April 7—"The Moon Is Down," by John Steinbeck, at the Martin Beck.

April 14—"Autumn Hill," by Norma Mitchell, at a theater to be announced.

April 20—"What Big Ears," by Jo Eginger and Judson O'Donnell, probably at the Windsor.

Week of April 19 or 26—"Without Love," by Philip Barry, starring Katharine Hepburn, at the Shubert.

Week of April 26—"Comes the Revelation," by Louis Vittes, at the Jolson.

Week of April 26—"The Life of Reilly," by William Roose, at a theater to be announced.

Other prospects, on and off Broadway, for April include "Me and Harry," by Charles Mergendahl, at the Humphrey-Weidman Studio, 108 West 16th St., April 4; "Gratefully Yours," a revue acted by 50 children of British theater people, at the Imperial Theater, April 7; "Yesterday's Magic," by Emlyn Williams, starring Paul Muni, which the Theater Guild may introduce before April is out; "Mexican Mural," by Ramon Naya, at the Barbizon-Plaza, during the week of April 27 and "Jim Dandy," by William Saroyan.

Farm 'Report To Nation' To Go on the Air

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The great spring "offensive" of the farmers of America is to be outlined in the "Report to the Nation," tonight, CBS-WEEI, at 9:30.

Leopold Stokowski is to direct a program of seasonal music consisting of the Final Chorus from Bach's "St. Matthew Passion," the "Good Friday Music" from Wagner's Parsifal," the music from the Third Act of "Parsifal," arranged by Mr. Stokowski, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Russian Easter" Overture, with the NBC symphony Orchestra, Blue-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

Burns and Allen are to present their program before a soldier audience at Camp Haan, Calif., NBC-WNAC, 7:30 p. m.; Jimmy Gleason, veteran character actor of the screen, is to be Bob Burns' guest, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m.; "Archie" to try his hand at song writing, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.; Bob Hope has invited Joel McCrea as his guest when the company broadcasts from a spot in California considered a military secret, NBC-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Wednesday

Fred Allen is to be quizmaster for the "Quiz Kids," Blue-WBZ, 8 p. m. John Charles Thomas, baritone, to be the special guest of Eddie Cantor and company, NBC-WNAC, 9 p. m. Ransom Sherman to head an anti-crime movement in "Crestfallen Corners," CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Jess Walters, baritone, is to sing Caccini's "Amarilli," Scarlatti's "Gia il sole dal Gange," Strauss's "Zueignung," Schumann's "Du bist wie eine blume," and the "Credo," from Verdi's "Otello," in the "Songs of the Centuries" musicale, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m. Jean Tennyson, Jan Peerce and Robert Weede are to be heard in a recital of seasonal religious music in "Great Moments in Music," CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

An Easter egg hunt and picnic arranged by Judy runs afoul of a five-year-old boy, in "Junior Miss," with Shirley Temple, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Thursday

Brigadier General Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, and Albert W. Hawkes, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, are among those scheduled to appear at Lyman Bryson's dinner table forum, "The People's Platform," for an informal discussion of "Manpower for War and Industry," CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m. Lieut. Col. W. F. Kernan and Edmond Taylor, authors, William B. Ziff, aviation publisher, and Capt. William D. Puleston, formerly of Naval Intelligence, are to discuss, "How Should America Take the Offensive?" in America's Town Meeting, Blue-WBZ, 9 p. m.

The Chorus of the Institute of Musical Art of the Juilliard School of Music are to be heard in appropriate Bach and Dvořák items, CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m. Wagner's "Siegfried Idyl" and the Allegro and Rondo from Mozart's Bassoon Concerto in B flat major are to be played by the Cincinnati Conservatory Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m. Schubert's Symphony No. 5, in B flat, is to be the sole item to be conducted by Alfred Wallenstein for his "sinfonietta" program, MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m.

The Kraft Choral Club is a seasonal guest group to be heard with Bing Crosby and company, NBC-WNAC, 9 p. m. Constance Bennett to be the guest of Rudy Vallee and John Barrymore, NBC-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Friday

American composer Alexander Semmler's "Sinfonietta," and English composer Richard Arnell's Sonata for Chamber Orchestra are to be the works aired in the British-American Festival conducted by Alexander Semmler, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

The Mutual network has scheduled a special program from Pearl Harbor featuring interviews with civilian workers and naval officers from various portions of the Territory, MBS-WAAB, 3:45 p. m.



Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton

In "The New Stage Hellzapoppin," continuing at the Majestic.

Carmen Amaya's Program

The program which Carmen Amaya and her gypsy dancers and musicians will present in Symphony Hall, Friday evening, April 24, follows:

1. Goyescas ..... Granados
   An evocation of 19th Century Spain
   Antonia Amaya, Leonor Amaya, Lola Montes
2. Polo ..... Albeniz
   Old Flamenco rhythm—from "Iberian Suite"
   Antonio Triana
3. Cordoba ..... Albeniz
   A fiery characterization of the gypsy spirit
   Carmen Amaya
4. Jaleo de Jerez ..... Popular
   Gay dance typical of Andalusia
   Antonia Amaya and Leonor Amaya
5. Sacro Monte ..... Turina
   A gypsy woos his "gitana"
   Carmen Amaya and Antonio Triana
6. Gallegos and Granadinas ..... Popular
   Airs from the provinces of Galicia
   Guitar Solo—Sabicas
7. "El Amor Brujo" ..... Falla
   (a) Danza del Juego del Amor
   (b) Fuego Fatuo
   (c) Danza del Fuego
   Carmen Amaya, Antonio Triana, Leonor Amaya, Antonia Amaya, Lola Montes
8. Capriccio Espagnol ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
   A stylization of the "bandelero" and his girl based on a musical excerpt
   Antonio Triana and Lola Montes
9. El Taranto ..... Sabicas
   A traditional dance of the Andalusian gypsies
   Carmen Amaya
10. Jota ..... Popular
    In the stoic style of the Aragon peasants
    Antonia Amaya and Leonor Amaya
11. "ay! Que Tu" ..... Popular
    A gypsy girl sings to her lover
    Carmen Amaya
12. Zambra Gitana ..... Popular
13. Farruca ..... Popular
    In the manner of the gypsies of southern Spain
    Antonio Triana and Lola Montes accompanied by Sabicas
14. Alegrias ..... Popular
    The most genuine of "gitana" (gypsy) dances of fixed form, which each dancer colors with her own distinctive personality
    Carmen Amaya
    Accompanied by Sabicas, Jose Amaya, Paco Amaya
15. Fiesta in Seville ..... Popular
    (a) Verdiales
    (b) Peteneras
    (c) Sevillanas
    (d) Bulerias
    Carmen Amaya, Antonio Triana and the ensemble
    Manuel Matos at the Piano
    Entire program under the direction of Antonio Triana



Connelly

Barry Thomson

In Philip Barry's new play, "Without Love," coming to the Colonial on Monday, April 6.

News of the Screen

With Pat O'Brien and Glenn Ford playing father and son and Evelyn Keyes in the feminine lead, production has started at Columbia on "He's My Old Man," under the direction of Sidney Salkow.

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"Yank at Eaton," starring Mickey Rooney, has been placed in production at M-G-M. Edmund Gwenn, Freddie Bartholomew, and Juanita Quigley play important supporting roles. Norman Taurog is directing.

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A technical crew is currently in Detroit filming backgrounds for Pare Lorenz's first RKO-Radio feature film, "Name, Age, and Occupation."

* * *

Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth, who first appeared together in "You'll Never Get Rich," will be teamed a second time by Columbia in "Carnival in Rio." Jerome Kern will write the score for the film and Johnny Mercer, the lyrics. Xavier Cugat and his orchestra have been engaged to play the South American tunes. The film will be directed by William Seiter.

* * *

Paramount will do extensive location work at St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis., for "The Major and the Minor," starring Ginger Rogers and Ray Milland. Billy Wilder, director and co-author of the comedy, plans to use cadets in a number of scenes.

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John Beal, Virginia Field, and Bruce Bennett have been cast in Columbia's "SOS Iceland," directed by Lew Landers.

* * *

Paul Muni has signed a contract to appear in "The Commandos" for Columbia. He will act the role of a Norwegian man of the people who escapes from Norway during the Nazi occupation to return as a guide for a British raiding party. "The Commandos" will be adapted by C. S. Forester and Irwin Shaw from Mr. Forester's magazine story in the June Cosmopolitan Magazine. Mr. Muni is currently appearing in the Emlyn Williams play, "Yesterday's Magic," which opens in New Haven tonight. According to Columbia, he will report in Hollywood, June 1, for "The Commandos" and will return to Broadway in the autumn for the New York opening of "Yesterday's Magic."

* * *

"Fighting the Fire Bomb," Government victory film about fighting incendiaries, was released Thursday in all first-run movie theaters of New York.

Songs Sung By Steuart Wilson, Tenor

Steuart Wilson, tenor, assisted the Boston Society of Ancient Instruments at the Women's City Club last night in the presentation of songs by Purcell with accompaniment of viola and harpsichord, and airs by sixteenth-century English composers with accompaniment of four viols. The harpsichordist was the regular player of the Society, Mr. Aldrich, and the executants on the viols were, as heretofore, Messrs. Federowsky, Bernard, Zighera and Dufresne. Mr. Bernard brought an additional instrument, the viola d'amore, to notice, presenting, with Mr. Aldrich, Sonata in A major by Ariosti, contemporary of Handel, as the program notes explained, and collaborator of his in old London opera days.

The Society revived pieces for quartet of viols by certain neglected composers of the period roughly designated as Elizabethan, and in good measure and good judgment, too, they placed in the midst of things the Sonata in G minor for keyed instrument and viola da gamba (Mr. Zighera) by Bach.

In regard to the songs, the "Evening Hymn" of Purcell's, with repeated scheme of bass known as "ground," proved one of the most interesting of all. Its florid "Alleluiah" showed the voice to advantage and put the peculiar old English contrapuntal method of composing in effective light. Another striking vocal piece was "When May is in his prime," by Richard Edwards; and still another, in declamatory style, "Buy new broom," by Thomas Whythorne. Quite a rare exhibit, then, the Society offered its listeners, enthusiastically cultivating the historic and setting on display a shrewdly selected collection of antique works just as they come down.

W. P. T.



NBC

Mobley Lushanya

Soprano soloist in Verdi's Requiem, to be presented by the Handel & Haydn Society, Sunday evening, April 12, in Symphony Hall.

Archie Mayo, who directed "Moon Tide," Jean Gabin's first American film, will also direct the French star's forthcoming vehicle, "The Night the World Shook," according to Twentieth Century-Fox. "Moon Tide" will be released next month.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Majestic—
"New Hellzapoppin," by Olsen and Johnson. Presented by Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"Life of a Bengal Lancer." 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. "The Cat and the Canary." 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Pacific Blackout." Robert Preston. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Louisiana Purchase." Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 3:15, 6:25, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Torpedo Boat." Richard Arlen, Jean Parker and Mary Carlisle. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15. "The Lady Is Willing." Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35.

Keith Memorial—
"How Green Was My Valley." Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Niagara Falls." Marjorie Woodworth, Tom Brown, and Zasu Pitts. 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:50.

Kenmore—
"Irene," Anna Neagle. 3, 6:30, 9:45. "Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 1:15, 4:40, 8.

Metropolitan—
"The Fleet's In." Dorothy Lamour, William Holden and Eddie Bracken. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "A Yank on the Burma Road." Laraine Day. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—
"King's Row." Ann Sheridan and Robert Cummings. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:25. "No Hands on the Clock." Chester Morris and Jean Parker. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"To Be or Not to Be." Jack Benny and the late Carole Lombard. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:15, 10:05. "Brooklyn Orchid." William Bendix, Joe Sawyer and Marjorie Woodworth. 9:48 a. m., 12:35, 3:25, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—
"Torpedo Boat." Richard Arlen, Jean Parker and Mary Carlisle. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30. "The Lady Is Willing." Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55.

RKO-Boston—
"Ghost of Frankenstein." Sir Cedric Hardwick, Lionel Atwill, Bela Lugosi and Lon Chaney. 10:35 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:05.

Scollay—
"King's Row." Ann Sheridan and Robert Cummings. 10:50 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9:25. "No Hands on the Clock." Chester Morris and Jean Parker. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—Argentine Question." "Robert Benchley Demonstrates How to Take a Vacation." "Radio's Kitchen Quiz." "A Jungle Jaunt." "Another Film of Those Animals That Talk Like Humans." "Hollywood War Efforts." latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"To Be or Not to Be." Jack Benny and the late Carole Lombard. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:35, 10:15. "Brooklyn Orchid." William Bendix, Joe Sawyer and Marjorie Woodworth. 1:15, 3:55, 6:40, 9:30.

Telepix—
"March of Time." "The Argentine Question." "Hub of the World." Robert Benchley comedy. Disney cartoon and latest newsreels.

Trans-Lux—
"Canal Zone." Chester Morris and Harriet Hilliard. 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:32, 9:50. "Under Two Flags." Claudette Colbert and Victor McLaglen. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 7:50.

Uptown—
"What's Cookin'?" Andrews Sisters and Gloria Jean. 1:30, 4:50, 8:20. "The Man Who Came to Dinner." Bette Davis and Monty Woolley. 2:30, 6:00, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Dangerously They Live." John Garfield and Nancy Coleman. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50. "Mr. and Mrs. North." Gracie Allen. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Man Who Came to Dinner." Monty Woolley, Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Blues in the Night." Bela Lugosi. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Man Who Came to Dinner." Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Texas," William Holden and Claire Trevor. "Buy Me That Town." Lloyd Nolan. 2 Evenings, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. "Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:40.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:50, 8. "The Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:24, 9:34.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Paris Calling." Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 1:45, 4:58, 8:10. "Lady for a Night." Joan Blondell and John Wayne. 3:20, 6:40, 9:50.

Brookline Village: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 2:30, 6:20, 9:30. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 2, 5, 8.

Cleveland Circle: "Suspicion." Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Prime Minister," John Gielgud and Diana Wynyard. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "Mr. Wise Guy," with the East Side Kids. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Confirm or Deny." Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 2 and 8.

University: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power. 3:30, 6:10, 9:30. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Men of Boys' Town," with the Dead End Kids. "Dangerous Game." 3 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Mad Doctor of Market Street," Una Merkel. "Hurry, Charlie, Hurry," Leon Errol. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.

Codman: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "Man Who Came to Dinner." Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 3:06, 9:06. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglesion: "Son of Fury," Don Ameche. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 2:44, 8:17. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 1:37, 7:10, 10.

Park: "Two Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis. "Last of the Duanes," George Montgomery. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 1:50, 7:46.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 3:37, 9:32. "All That Money Can Buy," Lloyd Nolan. 1:49, 8:04.

Hyde Park: "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis. 2:10, 8:15. "Mad Doctor of Market Street," Una Merkel. 3:33, 9:37.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Ruth Hussey. "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 1:45, 7:46.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Two-Faced Woman." Greta Garbo. 2:30, 8:18. "Two Latins from Manhattan." Joan Davis and Jinx Falkenburg. 4, 9:48.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Man Who Came to Dinner." Bette Davis and Monty Woolley. 2:32, 6:06, 9:20. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan and Alexis Smith. 1:40, 4:54, 8:08.

Maplewood: "One Foot in Heaven." Frederic March and Martha Scott. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "North to the Klondike." Lon Chaney. 1:55, 7, 10. "Shanghai Gesture." Gene Tierney and Victor Moore. 2:55, 8:18.

Strand: "Dangerously They Live." John Garfield. 3:30, 8:35. "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrews Sisters. 2:15, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Steel Against the Sky." Lloyd Nolan. 1:47, 7:50. "Man Who Came to Dinner." Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 3:02, 9:06.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "International Lady." George Brent and Ilona Massey. "Miss Polly." Zasu Pitts. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Son of Fury." Tyrone Power. "Two Latins from Manhattan." Joan Davis.

MELROSE—Melrose: "All That Money Can Buy." Edward Arnold. "Two Latins from Manhattan." Joan Davis. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Man Who Came to Dinner." Monty Woolley, Bette Davis and Ann Sheridan. 3:15, 9. "Steel Against the Sky." Lloyd Nolan. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Kathleen." Shirley Temple. "South of Tahiti." Brian Donlevy. 1:45, 7:45.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Louisiana Purchase." Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "The Lady Has Plans." Paulette Goddard. 3:05, 6:37, 9:38. "Melody Lane." with the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 2:35, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Ladies in Retirement." Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. "Harvard, Here I Come." Maxie Rosenbloom. 3 and 8.

Strand: "Dr. Kildare's Victory." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "What's Cookin'?" Gloria Jean. 3 and 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Dangerously They Live." John Garfield and Nancy Coleman. "Sailors on Leave," Shirley Ross. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Dangerously They Live." John Garfield and Nancy Coleman. "Sailors on Leave," Shirley Ross. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "All Through the Night." Humphrey Bogart. "Appointment for Love." Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Target for Tonight." "Parson of Panamint." Ellen Drew and Charles Ruggles. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Bahama Passage." Madeleine Carroll and Sterling Hayden. "Night of January 16th." Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 2 and 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Blues in the Night." Priscilla Lane. "Riders of Purple Sage." George Montgomery. 1:45, continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Big Boss." Otto Kruger and Gloria Dickson. 2:09, 7:54. "Rhythm on the River." Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:30, 9:15.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Man Who Came to Dinner." Monty Woolley, Bette Davis and Ann Sheridan. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Sullivan's Travels." Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Man in Her Life." Loretta Young and Dean Jagger. "Flying Cadets." William Gargan and Peggy Moran. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Two-Faced Woman." Greta Garbo. "Paris Calling." Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Two-Faced Woman." Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. "International Lady." George Brent and Ilona Massey. 2:15, 7:48, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Kathleen." Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester "One Foot in Heaven." Fredric March and Martha Scott. 3:43, 8:03. "Father Takes a Wife." Adolphe Menjou and Gloria Swanson. 2:14, 6:30, 10:01.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

JOHN PAYNE • MAUREEN O'HARA • RANDOLPH SCOTT IN DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI IN TECHNICOLOR 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE — PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW — ROXY

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL — CECIL B. DeMILLE'S "REAP THE WILD WIND" — Ray Milland • John Wayne • Paulette Goddard — A Paramount Picture — Gala Stage Revue and Easter Pageant — 1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A streak of genius in it"—Atkinson, Times — LUISE RAINER in J. M. Barrie's A KISS FOR CINDERELLA with Ralph Forbes and Cecil Humphreys — MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. Circle 6-4636 — Evs. $2.75-$1.10. Mats. Thur. & Sat. $2.20-$1.10 — SUNDAY PERFORMANCE AT 5:40

"Enormously exciting."—Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib. — ANGEL STREET with VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL — GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. Cl. 6-8740. Evgs. 8:40 — Evgs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed., Sat. and April 6 — Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

"A honey for your money"—Winchell, George Abbott's New Musical Hit — BEST FOOT FORWARD with ROSEMARY LANE — Book by John Cecil Holm — Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane — BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-9390 — Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. and April 6, 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News — JOHN C. WILSON presents — Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick — BLITHE SPIRIT — NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY — MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-4230 — Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Apr. 6 at 2:40

"I am still laughing"—Robert Benchley — "Genial, comic and original."—Atkinson, Times — CAFE CROWN with MORRIS CARNOVSKY & SAM JAFFE — CORT, 48th St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-0046. No Tues. Perf — Evgs. incl. SUN. 8:40. Mats. Sat. and Sun. 55c-$2.20

"'Junior Miss' is a joy."—Watts, N.Y. Trib. — JUNIOR MISS — The New Comedy Smash — LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256 — EVERINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40 — 200 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times — LIFE WITH FATHER with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY — Empire, Broadway and 40 St. 300 Seats at $1.10 — Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40 — MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

"Belongs on your must list"—Brown, World-Tel. — CHERYL CROWFORD presents George Gershwin's PORGY AND BESS with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN — ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor — MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. Cl. 6-8720. Evs. 8:30 — Evgs. incl. Sun. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat., $2.20-55c

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY — HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4500 — Monday and Tuesday — Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney, "SON OF FURY" — Shirley Temple, Herbert Marshall, "KATHLEEN" — Starting Wednesday, "CHOCOLATE SOLDIER," "TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE"

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL 2 WEEKS BEG. APR. 6 — The Theatre Guild Presents — *Philip Barry's New Comedy* — Without Love — *with* — KATHARINE HEPBURN — ELLIOTT NUGENT — Prices evgs. 1.10-3.30; Mats. 1.10-2.75. Seats Now

MAJESTIC — Tonight, 8:15 — MATINEE TOMORROW 55c-$2.20 — OLSEN & JOHNSON'S — New Screwm-Lined Stage Revue — HELLZAPOPPIN — Stage Show That Dynamited Broadway — With Jay C. Flippen & Happy Felton — N. Y. Cast & Production of 100 Funnies — EVES. $3.30 to 55c. WED. MAT. $2.20 to 55c. SAT. MAT. $2.75 to 55c.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL — 7th and FINAL WEEK! — "HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY" — WALTER PIDGEON — MAUREEN O'HARA — Plus DONALD DUCK CARTOON — Plus 2nd FEATURE — NIAGARA FALLS

STATE — Loew's ORPHEUM — Carole LOMBARD • Jack BENNY — "TO BE OR NOT TO BE" — Plus "Brooklyn Orchid"

NOW! METROPOLITAN — Dorothy LAMOUR • William HOLDEN • Eddie BRACKEN — "THE FLEET'S IN" — Plus "A Yank on the Burma Road"

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Associated Press Quotations

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

Today's sales (est.) 275,000
Previous day's sales 229,290
1942 volume to date 29,220,580
1941 volume to date 31,941,609

Stock Prices Easy; Early Bidding Halted

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Selected stocks made occasional thrusts at recovery in today's market but most were unsuccessful.

Minor gains and losses were pretty well divided at the start but prices generally wavered after mid-day although no real weakness was in evidence in any department. While small advances were retained in many cases near the final hour, minus signs of fractions to a point or so were in the majority.

Dealings expanded at intervals and transfers for the full proceedings were at the rate of about 275,000 shares.

Little inspiration again was found in the war despatches. The matters of taxes, labor regulation, and the outlook for earnings and dividends under spreading federal controls remained as handicapes for sentiment. Nibbling on the theory the market was oversold still was the main prop.

Stocks up at times included U. S. Rubber common and preferred, Standard Oil (N. J.), Southern Railway, Boeing, Western Union, Allied Chemical, Westinghouse, Dow Chemical, and Nash-Kelvinator.

In the lagging class were du Pont, American Airlines, Santa Fe, Chrysler, Bethlehem, J. C. Penney, and Johns-Manville.

Bonds Mixed

The bond market developed mixed tendencies today with price changes restricted mostly to fractions in all departments.

Keeping above water most of the time were, among others, St. Paul 5s, Lehigh Valley 4s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Great Northern 4s, Delaware & Hudson Refunding 4s, Rock Island General 4s, and Bethlehem Steel 3½s.

Showing little change either way were American Telephone 3¼s, Consolidated Oil 3½s, Western Union 5s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3¼s, Republic Steel 4½s, and Pacific Gas 4¾s.

U. S. Governments were extremely quiet on the stock exchange, and while there was more activity over the counter, little change in price occurred.

Australia 4½s and Buenos Aires 4½s, were among foreign dollar bonds making some progress. The inactive Finland 6s appeared on the tape for the first time in weeks at 82, off 3 points.

Court to Review Penalty Decision Imposed on Wheat

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed to review a decision by a three-judge federal court at Dayton, Ohio, holding invalid a 49-cents-per-bushel penalty imposed by Congress last summer on wheat marketed in excess of AAA quotas.

A Supreme Court review of the March 14 decision was sought by Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard. The three-judge court divided two to one on the issue, with District Judges Robert Nevin and John H. Druffel constituting the majority and Circuit Judge Florence Allen dissenting.

The appeal was rushed to the Supreme Court in an effort to obtain a final decision before the tribunal adjourns for the summer early in June.

Collection of the 49 cent levy was enjoined by the majority. The two district judges said the penalty was increased from 15 cents to 49 cents by Congress after last summer's crop was planted.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Atlantic Co 6 pf	$1.50	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Pac P Cem't 6½ pf	$1.63	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Phillips-Jones pf	$1.75	..	May 1	Mar. 20
Boultbe I T Inc (Lexington, Ky)	15c 1st pf 40c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Irregular				
Kennedy's, Inc	20c	..	Apr. 30	Apr. 10
Outlet Co	$1	..	May 1	Apr. 20
Port. Hur Sul&pap	5c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Syming-Gould Corp	35c	..	Apr. 21	Mar. 31
StateSlCp (Boston)	50c	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Torrington Manuf	50c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 23
Extra				
Lamaque G M, Ltd	5c	..	June 1	May 8
Port Hur S & P 4 non-cum pf	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Special				
Texamerica Oil Corp	**	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 28
Regular				
Am Hair & Felt pf	$6	2d		
Do 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Biltmore Hats Ltd	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Carey (P) M 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
Central Hud G & E Cp 4½ pf	$1.125	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 27
Chapman Valve M	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 27
Citis-Un N Bk Fdsc Tr (Louisville, Ky)	15c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Interstate ptc ctfs	$3.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Conn Riv Pow 6 pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	Mar. 24
Frisk Co 6 pf	75c	Q	Apr. 1	May 15
Holyoke Wat Pw Co	20c	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Hygrade Sylvania Corp 4¼ cum conv pf	45c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 27
Kennedy's, Inc	$1.25	..		Mar. 30
cum conv pf	$1.|4c	Q	Apr. 15	
Lake View Tr & Sav Bk (Chicago)	$2.40	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 31
Lamaque Gold Mines, Ltd.	10c	..	June 1	May 8
Munising Paper Co 9 1st pf	25c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Nat Auto Fibres pf	15c	Q	June 1	May 8
do pf	15c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
do pf	15c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Nat Food Pr "A" pf	50c	S	May 1	Apr. 13
do "B"	50c	S	May 1	Apr. 13
Nati Money Corp "A" Do $1.50 pf	10c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Outlet Co 7 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Do 6 2d pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Pacific Car & Fndy Co 6 pf "A"	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Port Huron Sulphite & Paper Co 4 non-cum pf	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Saguenay Pow Co Ltd 5½ pf	$1.37½	Q	May 1	Mar. 25
Seattle-First Nat Bank Do	40c	Q	Apr. 1	Apr. 15
Security Tr Co (Mass.)	40c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Security Tr Co (Lexington)	40c	Q	July 1	June 23
Shasta Water Co	$3.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Springfield City Water Co 7 pf "A" pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Do 7 pf "B" pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do 6 pf "C"	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Union Oil (Calif)	25c	Q	May 9	Apr. 10
U S Cold Stor Corp. 4 pfc pr pf	50c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 26
Waterbury Farrell Fdry & Mach Co	75c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 26

**Stockholders will receive .016 share of common stock for each share held.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	M'r 30
108¼	104	Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	M'r 27
48¾	46	Acme Steel (4)	1	46½	46½	46½	M'r 14
7⅛	6¼	Adams Exp (1e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
11¾	10	Addressog (⅛e)	1	10½	10½	10½	
38¼	30½	Air Reduct (1a)	5	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Alaska Juneau	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	4	¼	¼	¼	
57⅝	37⅛	Alleg pf xw	3	4	4	4	
6	4	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	4	4	4	
17	11	Alleghany pr pf	1	11	11	11	M'r 27
22¾	19¼	Alleg Lud Stl ⅛e	3	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ¼
51½	37⅛	Allen Indust (1)	4	37⅛	39¼	37⅛	
149	119	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	4	123	122	122¼	+ ½
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	M'r 27
14¼	12⅝	Allied Mills 1¼g	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	M'r 27
6½	4⅞	Allied Strs (.15e)	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
81	71	Allied Str pf (5)	1	70	70	70	M'r 27
30½	25½	Allis-Ch M (¾e)	7	26½	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
18⅜	16⅜	Alpha P Cem ⅛e	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
1½	1⅛	Amal Leather	6	1	1	1	M'r 21
18⅞	16½	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	16⅜	16½	16⅜	M'r 6
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	2	43	43	43	M'r 27
23⅜	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	3	22	22	22	M'r 30
48¼	30	Am Airlines 1½g	9	30⅜	29	29	—1½
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	5	6¼	6	6	
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch (¾e)	8	5	5	5	M'r 26
33	26⅝	Am Br Shoe(¾e)	3	28	27½	28	M'r 28
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	14	1¼	1¼	1¼	
65¼	58	Am Can (4)	5	60¾	60	60½	+ ½
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	160	169	160	M'r 23
33	29¼	Am Car&Fy(1g)	5	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅛
73¾	68	Am C & F pf(7)	3	68¼	68	68	— ¾
20½	18	Am Ch & C (⅛e)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	M'r 30
110	108	Am Ch&C pf (5)		108½	108½	108½	M'r 12
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	2	71	71	71	M'r 30
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	1	5	5	5	
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
22¾	17½	Am Crys S (1e)	2	17	17	17	— ½
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	3	¾	¾	¾	M'r 27
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 28
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 27
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	1	19	19	19	M'r 30,
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	3	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 28
32	26½	Am-Haw SS ¾e	1	27½	27½	27½	M'r 28
3½	2⅜	Am Hide & Lea	7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 30
35½	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	M'r 18
46⅛	37	Am Home(2.40a)	4	37½	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
1⅛	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1½	1½	1½	M'r 27
28	25	Am Ice pf	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'r 27
4	3	Am Internat'l	7	3	3	3	M'r 27
7	6	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'r 30
10¼	8	Am Locomotive	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
89½	83½	Am Loco pf 1¾k	6	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	— ⅛
11½	9⅞	Am M & Fdy .80	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'r 28
5¼	4⅛	Am M & Met	4	5	5	5	— ⅛
23¾	19¼	Am Metal (¼e)	4	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Am Power & Lt	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
28¼	16⅜	APL $6 pf (1¾k)	2	16½	16½	16½	
22	13¼	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	5	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
4⅞	4⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	21	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
12	10⅜	Am Roll Mill ½e	6	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (½g)	1	5	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
43	38⅛	Am Smelt (½e)	11	39⅜	39¼	39½	— ⅛
147	136	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	136	136	136	M'r 28
34¼	29½	Am Snuff (1.60e)	2	30	30	30	+ ⅛
20¾	18⅜	Am St Fdrs(½e)	4	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
12	9¾	Am Stores (¼e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'r 30
8⅛	7⅛	Am Stove (1.20)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	M'r 27
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	5	16	16	16	M'r 28
97½	78¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	78¾	78¾	78¾	M'r 27
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19	18⅝	19	M'r 11
134¾	114⅜	Am Tel & Tel(9)	17	116⅛	115⅞	116	— ⅛
49¾	37¾	Am Tob (1e)	1	37½	37½	37½	
50⅝	38¼	Am Tob B (1e)	8	39⅛	38½	38½	
143⅝	122	Am Tob pf (6)	4	122	121¼	122	M'r 30
5	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	7	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
27	22½	Am Viscose(⅛e)	7	24⅜	24	24¼	+ ⅛
116½	111	Am Viscose pf(5)	6	111½	111	111½	+ ½
31¼	21¼	Am Water Wks	30	23⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
70¾	50½	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'r 24
55⅜	41⅛	Am Woolen	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	M'r 30
76⅝	69¼	Am Wool pf(2k)	•1	68¼	68¼	68¼	
57⅛	33¼	Am Zinc L & S	1	4	4	4	
28⅝	25¼	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	40	40	40	
17	12⅜	Anaconda (½e)	8	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
10	8¼	Anchor H (.15e)	7	13¾	13½	13¾	M'r 30
1⅜	1	Andes Cop (1)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
35	31½	A P W Paper	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	M'r 24
111⅜	109¼	Arch-D-M (1½e)	2	110	109¼	109¼	M'r 27
4⅛	3	Arm Del pf (7)	7	3	3	3	M'r 27
67½	60	Armour Ill	4	59½	58	58	—2
66	66	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
26¼	21	Armstrong C ¾e	3	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (⅜e)	4	6	6	6	M'r 30
4	3	Artloom (.77½g)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'r 26
63¾	43¾	Assd Dry Goods	4	5	5	5	
77½	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	2	61½	61½	61½	M'r 24
83	73	Assd DG 2pf51¼k	1	70	70	70	M'r 5
25	20	Associates (2a)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 27
39	27½	Atch T&SF (1e)	35	37¼	36	36⅝	— ⅜
26	20½	Atch T&SF pf 5	1	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	+ ⅛
34	20	Atl Coast L (1g)	4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
45½	33	Atl G&WI (3g)	2	22	21¾	21¾	M'r 24
23½	18	Atl G&WI pf 5g	1	33½	33½	33½	M'r 26
109¼	103⅞	Atl Refining (1)	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
7	6½	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	104	103⅞	104	M'r 25
50¼	48¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	1	6½	6⅜	6½	
70	50	Atlas Cp pf (3)	11	48¾	48¾	48¾	M'r 30
9½	7⅞	Atlas Powd (¾e)	1	49	49	49	—2
2⅜	1½	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	8	8	8	
4⅛	3⅛	Austin Nichols	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		Avia Corp (.10e)	4	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛

B

14¾	12¼	Bald Loco ct	11	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5½	5½	5½	
6½	4¼	Bangor & Ar	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	1	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
6	5	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'r 27
11⅝	8¾	Barnsdall O (.60)	2	8½	8½	8½	M'r 30
16⅜	14⅞	Bath Ir W (⅜e)	1	16	16	16	— ¼
19½	16½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	22	22	22	M'r 30
24⅛	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 20
100¾	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	7	77	77	77	M'r 27
77⅜	77	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	66¼	66	66	— ⅛
39⅞	29⅝	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	7	7	7	— ⅛
16½	16⅜	Bell Aire (2g)	1	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
14	11¼	Bendix Av (1e)	9	35⅜	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
52	46½	Benef Ind (.40e)	4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
24¼	19⅝	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	39½	38½	38½	
66⅞	48⅜	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	48	48	48	M'r 30
121	115¼	Beth Steel (1½e)	12	59¾	58½	58½	— ¾
22½	19½	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	— ⅜
19¾	16¼	Bigelow-S (½e)	2	15⅜	15	15	— ⅜
7⅜	6	Black & D (1.60)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	M'r 26
14½	13¼	Blaw-Knox (.60)	3	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
21½	16⅜	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 27
31⅜	26	Boeing Airplane	19	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
17¼	13½	Bond A&B (½e)	4	28½	28⅜	28½	+ ⅛
20⅝	18½	Bond Strs (1.60a)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'r 27
24	19¾	Borden Co (.30e)	6	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	
		Borg-Warn (.40e)	13	23½	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
30⅝	25	Boston & Maine	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13½	11⅜	Bower Roll B (3)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'r 30
3½	2⅜	Brewing Cp (½e)	2	17	17	17	M'r 26
11	8	Bridgeport B (1)	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
18¾	15½	Briggs Mfg (½e)	4	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	1	28	28	28	— ⅛
43	31	Bristol-My 2.40a	2	32	32	32	M'r 25
	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1				M'r 27
11¼	11⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	1	11	11	11	M'r 27
9¾	7¾	Bkl Un Gas (¼e)	•3	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
35	31½	Brown Shoe (2)		32½	32½	32½	
14	10⅜	Bruns-Bal (½e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'r 28
8⅞	7	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	2½	Budd Mfg	1	2½	2½	2½	
7⅜	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
15⅝	15¾	Buffalo Forg .45e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	M'r 30
23	19	Bullard Co (2)	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	M'r 30
26	22¾	Bulova Wat (2)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 27
19¼	16	Burling M (1.40)	35	37¼	36	36⅝	— ⅜
55½	54	Burling pf (2¾)	1	65¾	65¾	65¾	+ ⅛
7⅞	6¼	Burr Ad Ma 15e	1	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	9	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	9	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
20⅝	19⅝	Butler Br pf 1½	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
3⅞	2⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 30
4⅛	3⅛	Byers (AM) Co	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
11¾	10	Byron Jack ⅛e	1	11	11	11	

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	3	17	17	17	M'r 30
50⅞	50⅞	Calif P pt (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb25
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14¼	11⅞	Campbell W ¾e	19	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ¼
12½	10¼	Canada Dry (.60)	5	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	25	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
37½	33¼	Cannon Mills ½e	2	24¾	24½	24½	— ¼
2½	1¾	Capital Adm A	1	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
27¾	24½	Carpenter S ½e	2	24½	24½	24½	M'r 27
3	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	2	2½	2½	2½	
69	60½	Case (JI) (7g)	1	60½	60½	60½	M'r 28
42	33⅜	Caterpil Tr (2)	2	34	33¾	34	+ ¼
21¼	17	Celanese (⅛e)	5	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
8¼	6⅞	Celotex (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
23⅝	16½	Cent Aguirre 1½	2	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	M'r 28
2¼	1⅝	Cent Foundry	3	2½	2	2	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 27
18	15½	Cent Violeta 1g	2	15½	15½	15½	M'r 30
3¼	2⅜	Century Bib M	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 11
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas(1e)	5	29¾	29½	29½	M'r 30
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	2	2	2	
19	16¼	Chain Belt (1⅛g)	1	17½	17½	17½	+1
17	15½	Champ P&F(1¼e)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'r 30
7½	5⅞	Checker Cab	1	6	6	6	M'r 24
36¾	27⅝	Ches & Ohio (3)	10	28½	28⅛	28¼	— ⅛
98	91½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89½	89½	89½	—2
4	3¼	Ches Corp	3	3½	3¼	3¼	M'r 26
1⅝	1	Chi & E Ill	2	1⅝	1	1	M'r 28

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	3¾	Chi & E Ill A					
2¾	1⅝	Chi Great West	1	3⅛	3⅞	3⅛	M'r 30
13½	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅜	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 30
47⅝	45⅛	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	18	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
17½	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'r 30
39¾	36	Chi Pn T cv pf 2	2	36	36	36	M'r 25
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	50½	50½	50½	M'r 30
	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 27
	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 30
	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 30
9¼	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 30
13⅜	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	M'r 18
2¼	1½	Childs Co	1	13⅜	12⅜	12⅜	M'r 27
56	43½	Chrysler Cp (1e)	29	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	1	55⅝	54⅝	55	— ⅜
2⅝	2⅛	City Stores	5	2½	2½	2½	M'r 30
34½	29½	Clark Equip (¾e	4	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
29	25	Clev Gr Br(⅛e)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	M'r 17
44	32⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	4	34⅜	34½	34⅜	— ⅛
31½	29⅛	Cluett Peab ⅜e	5	29½	29½	29½	M'r 30
79½	56⅛	Coca-Cola (⅜e)	1	57½	57	57½	+ ½
63½	55⅛	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57½	57½	57½	— ⅜
13⅜	11⅞	Colgate-P (⅛)	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
105½	100	Colg-P pf (4½)	2	100	100	100	M'r 30
14⅛	12	Collins & A (¼e)	1	12½	12⅜	12½	M'r 30
18⅛	14⅜	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	15½	15½	15½	M'r 30
13⅜	9	Colum Br A .30e	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
13½	9	Colum Br B .30e	4	9	9	9	M'r 30
13¾	11¼	Col G & E (.10g)	44	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
54	36½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	37	37	37	— ⅛
6⅜	5⅛	Columbia Pict					
27	24	Colum P pf (2½)	4	6½	6½	6½	M'r 28
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	1	26½	26½	26½	M'r 26
18⅞	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	5	58	58	58	— ⅛
100	94	Comi Cr pf (4½)	5	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
25	20¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	1	97	97	97	M'r 19
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4½)	8	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
9¾	8	Comi Solv (.55g)	1	100½	100½	100½	M'r 27
	⅛	Com'th & South	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
44½	27	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	28½	28	28	— ⅛
23¾	18⅜	Con Edis (1.80)	9	18½	18¼	18½	
33⅛	23½	Conde Nast .40e	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	M'r 20
16½	13⅜	Congoleum (1a)	3	14	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	Consol Aire (1e)	•16	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	— ⅜
11¾	9⅞	Consol Cig(1½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
7

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s 46-44	103.8	103.8	103.8
3 2½s 58-56	103.8	103.8	103.8

New York City Bonds

22 3s 80	104¼	103¾	103⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	79½	79½	79½
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¼	107	107¼
5 Am & For P 5s 2030	68¼	68	68
4 Am Int'l 5½s 49	99	98	98
5 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
17 Am T & T 3s 56	107	106¾	106¾
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	91	91	91
1 Arm Del 4s 55	105	105	105
2 AT&SF 4s 95	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	91	90½	91
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	102½	102½	102½
20 A C Line cl 4s 52	70¼	70	70
4 A C Line 4½s 64	84¾	84¼	84¼
94 A C Line 5s 45	98½	98½	98½
11 Atl Refin 3s 53	106	106	106
3 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	64¾	64¾	64¾
26 B&O 95 st A	37½	37	37⅛
4 B&O 95 st C	42⅝	42½	42½
21 B&O 2000 st D	37½	37	37
68 B&O cv 60 st	41¼	40⅞	40⅞
13 B&O 4s 48	61¾	61½	61⅜
9 B&O S W 50 st	47¾	47¾	47¾
4 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	57¾	57¾	57¾
4 Beth Stl 3¼s 52	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Bost&Me 5s 67	78¼	78¼	78¼
30 Bost&Me 4½s 70	40½	39½	39½
9 Bost&Me 4s 80	76	75½	75⅝
8 Bost & N Y AirL 4s 55	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
27 Buf R&P 57 st	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛
24 Bur CR&No 5s 34	8¼	8	8
1 Bur CR&No 5s34 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	79¾	79¼	79¼
20 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4s 57	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Can Nor 4½s 46	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	95¾	95¾	95¾
14 Can Pac 4s 49	85	85	85
20 Can Pac 4s perp	69¼	68¼	69
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	97	97	97
2 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	6⅞	6½	6⅞
21 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	19	18¾	18¾
5 Cen New Eg 4s 61	73	73	73
36 Cen Pac 5s 60	57¼	57	57⅛
9 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77½	77⅛	77⅜
9 Cen RR N J 5s 87	20	19¾	20
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1 Cen R A NJ 4s 87	18¾	18⅜	18⅝
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	86½	85¾	86⅛
11 C&O 3½s 96 D	103¼	103	103¾
8 V&O 3½s 52 R&A	121¼	121¼	121¼
93 Chi & Alton 3s 49	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	71¾	71⅜	71⅜
16 SB&Q gen 4s 58	81	80¾	80¾
2 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
20 Chi & E Ill inv 97	32¾	32	32
1 ChiGtWest 4s 88	66¼	64½	65½
2 Chi I & L 6s 66	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2 Chi I & L 6s 47	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
10 Chi I & L 5s 47	32½	32½	33½
9 Chi I & L 5s 66	87½	87½	90¾
493 CMStP & Pac 5s 75	17¾	17¾	17¾
35 CMStP&P aj 5s 2000	3	2⅞	2⅞
8 CM&StP 4¼s 89P	50½	50½	50½
12 CM&StP 4½s 89C	50	50	50
12 CM&StP 4½s 89E	50¼	49¾	49¾
18 CM&StP gen 4s 89	48½	48	48
3 Chi&NW 6½s 36	39¾	39¾	39¾
85 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	2¼	2¼	2¼
8 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	22	22	22
8 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	22	21⅞	22
1 Chi & NW 4s 87	33½	33¼	33½
1 Chi & NW 4s '87 st	33¼	33¼	33¼
22 Chi & NW 3½s '87	32¾	32¾	32¾
25 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	16¼	16¼	16¼
10 CRI & P 4½s '60	18¼	18¼	18¼
39 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	2¾	2¾	2¾
41 CRI & P 4s '88	27⅜	27⅜	27½
48 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	15¼	15⅛	15⅛
6 CRI & W Ind 4½s '62	99¼	99	99¼
16 Childs Co 5s '43	47	46¾	46¾
16 CCC & St L 4½s '77	51	50½	50⅝
14 Clev Un Ter 5½s '72	80	79¾	80
1 Clev Un Ter 5s '73	70¾	70½	70½
4 Clev Un Ter 4½s '77 C	65½	65	65½
1 Col P & I 5s '70	84	84	84
108 Col & So 4½s 56	24½	23½	23⅝
1 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	95	94	94
4 Columbia G 5s '52 May	93¾	92½	92½
30 Columbia G 5s 1961	90¼	88⅝	89½
10 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 Con Edis 3¼s '46	102⅜	102⅜	102⅞
19 Con Edis 3½s '48	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
3 Con Edis 3½s '58	104¾	104	104
8 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103¾	103½	103½
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110	110	110
2 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
12 Cuba NoRy5½s'42rct	28½	28⅛	28⅛
13 Cuba RR 7½s '46	31¾	31⅜	31⅜
1 Curtis Pub 3s '55	92	92	92
12 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	59¾	59¾	59¾
10 D & R G 4½s '36	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
99 D & R G 4s '36	18⅛	18	18
3 D & R G W 5s '55	2¾	2¾	2¾
19 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	2½	2½	2½
34 D & R G West 5s '78	18¾	18½	18⅝
11 Det Ed 4s '65	110⅜	110¼	110¼
1 Det Ed 3s 70	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Duquesne Lt 3⅛s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 E Ten V&G cn 5s 56	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 El Paso & SW 5s 65	67½	67½	67½
71 Erie 4½s 2015	54⅞	54¼	54¼
40 Erie 4s 95	93	92¼	93
3 Firestone T&R 3s 61	94¾	94¾	94¾
80 Fla E Cst 5s 74	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	78¾	78¾	78¾
13 Gen Stl Cast 5½s49	97½	97½	97½
18 Goodrich 4½s 56	100⅛	100	100
10 Gt Nor 3s B 5½s 52	102	101¾	102
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	86	86	86
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	107⅜	107⅜	107⅝
9 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	97¾	97¾	97¾
11 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96⅝	96½	96½
7 G Bay & W deb B	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	74¼	74¼	74¼
18 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	56½	56	56
3 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	80	79½	79½
6 Ho Gr Ne 1st mtg 44	101	101	101
66 Hudson Coal 5s62A	43¾	42½	43⅛
5 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	48¼	48¼	48¼
23 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13⅝	12½	12½
3 Ill Cen 3½s 52	45¾	45½	45½
9 Ill Cen 4s 52	53	52½	53
8 Ill eCn 4s 53	48½	49¼	49¼
41 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	48½	48¼	48¼
41 Ill Cen 3¾s 66	48	47¾	47¾
48 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	15¼	15⅛	15⅛
6 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	46	46	46
1 Ill Cen Spngfld 3½s 51	79	79	79
41 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	51¾	51½	51¾
66 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	47½	46¾	47⅛
10 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	3	1½	1½
21 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	19¾	19¾	19¾
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	18	17⅞	18

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	17¾	17¾	17¾
23 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	25¾	25¾	25¾
32 Int T&T 4½s 52	53½	53⅝	53
31 Int T&T 5s 55	55¾	55¼	55¼
1 KCFt&cMem 4s 36	52	52	52
2 K C South 5s 50	72¼	71¼	71¼
29 K C South 3s 50	64¾	64	64
14 Koppers Co 3½s 61	106⅝	106⅛	106¼
3 Lac Gas 6s 42A	96	96	96
3 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	96	96¾	96
18 Lac Gas 4½s 53	78½	78	78
2 Las Gas 5s 42	98	98	98
2 L S & M S 3½s 97	85	85	85
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54	79	79	79
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	79½	79½	79½
2 Leh Val Coal 6s 64 st	86¾	86½	86¾
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	66	66	66
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	53¼	52¼	52¼
17 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	43	42¾	43⅞
15 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	38½	38	38
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st reg	37	37¼	37¼
20 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	35¼	35	35¼
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 4	96	96	96
1 Lorillard Co 5s 51	122	122	122
11 Louisiana & Ark	83¾	83½	83½
1 Lou & N 4½s 2003	96½	96½	96½
4 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84	83¾	83¾
3 Lou &N So Jt M 4s	88¾	88¼	88¼
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	84½	84½	84½
1 Met WSide E Chi	5	5	5
4 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106	106	106
5 Mil &Nor 1st 4½s 3	65	65	65
10 Mil Sparta &NW4s	28¾	28¼	28¼
30 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	9	9	9
13 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	13¾	13¾	13¾
9 MSP&SSM gtd4s 38	14	13½	14
26 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13½	13⅜	13⅜
85 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	19¼	18¾	18⅞
43 M-K-T 4½s 78	35	34½	34⅝
79 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	44¼	43¾	43¾
6 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	33¼	32⅝	32⅝
31 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1¾	1¾	1¾
22 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
132 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	32	31¼	31¼
24 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	32	31¼	31¼
31 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	32	32	32
17 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	31⅞	31¼	31¼
17 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3½	3⅜	3⅜
5 Mo Pac 4s ext 4s 38	85	85	85
4 MonWPaPubSv4½s80	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 MonWPaPubSv 6s 65	110¾	110¾	110¾
7 Mor & Essex 5s 55	46	45	45⅝
4 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	40	40	40
4 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42	41¾	42
1 NashCha&StL 4s 78	67	67	67
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102½	102½	102⅝
6 N Eng RR 5s 45	20	19¾	20
1 New Eng T&T 5s 52	117¾	117¾	117¾
5 N E T&T 4½s 61 B	122½	122½	122½
1 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	81	81	81
4 N Y Cent Term 4s 53	78	77¾	78
16 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	60¾	60¼	60¾
6 NO Tex&M 5½s 54ctf	46½	46½	46½
9 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	41	41	41
19 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	48¼	48	48
2 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	48	47¾	47¾
2 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	45	45	45
6 NY&Greenwd L5s46	74	71½	74
31 NYC rfg5s 2013	55½	54⅞	54⅞
64 NYC 4½s 2013A	50½	50	50
5 NYC cn 4s 98	53¼	53¼	53¼
10 NYC 3¾s 48	53¾	53½	53¾
4NYC cv 3¼s 52	57	57	57
4 NYC&HR 3½s 97	78	75¾	75¾
1 NY Chi&StL 6s 50	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	82¾	82¾	82¾
38 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	69¾	68¾	68¾
3 NYChi&StL 3½s 97	98½	98½	98¼
9 NY Dock cv 5s 47	80	79⅞	80
5 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	63	63	63
9 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	58	58	58
38 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	40¼	40	40
20 NYNH&H 4½s 67	38¾	38	38⅛
4 NYNH&H 4s 47	33½	33½	33½
20 NYNH&H 4 56	34	33⅞	34
5 NYNH&H 3½s 54	32½	32½	32½
30 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	6¾	6¾	6¾
18 NY O&W gen 4s 55	2¼	2¼	2½
2 Niagara Shi cv 5½s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	22	22	22
12 Nor Am Co 4s 59	102½	102½	102½
3 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	102*	102¼	102¼
6 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	102¾	102¾	102¾
35 Nor Pac 4s 2047	69¾	69	69¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	59½	59¾	59½
23 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53¾	53½	53⅝
2 Nor Pac 4s 97	76¼	76¼	76¼
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¾	43½	43½
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
15 Ogden G&Ch 4s 48	81¾	81¾	81¾
54 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¾	107½	107½
9 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	92	91½	92
1 Pac Gas&E 5s 72	100	100	100
1 Pac Gas&E 3½s '66	107	107	107
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 71	109¼	109¼	109¼
10 Pac Gas&E 4s '64	112	112	112
8 Pac Mo 3d 5s '38	87	87	87
12 Para Pict 4s '56	100½	100	100½
5 Pen Ohi&Det 4½s '77	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Pen P&LE 4½s '74	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
12 Pen P&LE 3½s '60	106¼	106¼	106¼
21 Pen RR gen 5s '68	110¾	110½	110¾
31 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	104½	104	104½
21 Pen RR gen 4½s deb '70	90½	90½	90½
1 Pen RR gen 4s '81	100	100	100
1 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
11 Pen RR 3¾s '70	93¾	93¼	93¼
1 Pen RR 3¼s '52	86½	86½	86½
5 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	6¾	6¾	6¾
3 Pere Marq 4½s '56	73¾	73¼	73¼
3 Pere Marq 4½s '80	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Phil Ba&Wash 4s '43	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Phil Elec 2¾s '71	96	96	96
48 Ph Read C&I ev 6s '49	102	102	102
1 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	8½	8½	8½
1 Ph C & St L 4½s 77	27¾	27¾	27¾
2 Pitts & St L 4½s 77	102	101½	101½
5 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	98½	98¼	98¼
22 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	61	61	61
7 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	60½	60½	60½
2 PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	80½	79¾	80¼
7 Purity Bak 5s 48	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Readg 4½s 97 A	106	106	106
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	76	76	76
102 Revere Cop&Br 3¼s60	102¾	102¾	102¾
12 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	100½	100¼	100¼
10 Rio Gr W cl 4½s 49	50½	50½	50½
3 Roch G & E 3¼s 69	32¼	32	32
15 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	22	22	22
1 StLIM&SouR&G 33	8¼	8¼	8½
1 StLSWR&Pac 5s 55 st	74¼	73¼	73⅝
25 St L&F 5s 50 B	58	58	58
25 St L&F 4½s 78	17¾	16¾	17⅛
105 StLSF4½s 78ct st	17¾	16¾	16¾
65 St L&F 4s 50 A	16½	15½	15½
4 St L&F 4s 50 ctf	16	15½	15½
15 St LSW 5s 52	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 St LSW rfg 5s 90	47	46¾	46¾
5 St LSW 1st 4s 89	27¾	27¾	27¾
22 St LSW 2nd 4s 89	79½	79	79
5 StP&KC Sh L4½s41	70¾	70	70
41 Seab AL cn 6s 45	11½	11½	11½
30 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	10¾	10¾	10¾
	9½	9½	9½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Sea AL 4s 50 st	16⅝	16½	16½
23 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	8½	8½	8½
55 Sea-AllFla 6s'36A ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
5 Shell Un 2½s '54	97½	97½	97½
1 Simmons cv 4s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
12 Sou Pac 4½s '68	56¼	55¾	55¾
68 Sou Pac 4½s '81	55	54½	54½
55 So Pac 4½s '69	55¾	55¼	55½
10 So Pac rfg 4s '55	69¾	69½	69½
30 So Pac cn 4s 49	63¾	63½	63¾
5 So Pac clt 4s '49 reg	62¾	62½	62¾
27 So Pac 3¾s '60	55¼	54¾	55
41 So Pac 4½s 'Ore '77	57	56½	57
28 So Pac SPTer 4s '50	85¼	85¼	85¼
16 South Ry 6½s '56	93¾	92¼	93¼
21 South Ry gen 6s '56	88½	88	88¼
1 South Ry con s '94	90¾	90¾	90¾
19 South Ry gen 4s 56	67¾	67½	67⅝
3 Spok Int 4½s 2013A	33¾	33¾	33¾
5 Stand Oil Calif 3¾s 66	102	102	102
2 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105⅛	105⅛	105⅞
1 Superior Oil 3½s 56	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	69¼	69¼	69¼
5 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	68¼	68¼	68¼
6 Tex P-MP Ter 5½s 64	104¼	103¾	104⅛
6 Third Ave 5s 37	100¼	100¼	100¼
12 Third Ave aj 5s 60	14¾	14¾	14¾
12 Third Ave 4s 60	8½	8½	8½
6 T St L&W 4s 50	8½	8½	8½
10 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Un Cig-Wh Stra 5s 52	74½	74½	74½
1 Unit Drug 5s 53	91½	91½	91½
5 Un Stockyards cv 3¼s 51	93¾	93¾	93¾
4 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	97⅞	97	97⅛
8 Utah P&L 5s 44	97⅛	97	97
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108	108	108
9 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	86½	85¾	86½
2 Wabash 5s 80	26½	26¼	26¼
15 Wabash 5s 80 asd	27¼	26¾	26¾
1 Wabash 4½s 78 asd	25½	25½	25½
4 Wabash 4½s 91 wi	38½	38	38⅛
5 Wabash 4s 81 wi	48	48	48
226 Wabash 4s 91 wi	48	47¾	48
1 Walwrth 4s 55	79	77¼	79
5 Warner Bros 6s 48	100¼	100¼	100¼
7 Warren Bros 6s 41	95¼	95	95¼
1 West Pen P 3½s 66	110¼	110¼	110¼
8 West Shore 4s 2361	48¾	48½	48½
4 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	45½	45½	45½
4 Westn Md 4s 52	90	89¾	89¾
1 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	31¼	31¼	31¼
1 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	30½	30½	30½
2 Western Un 5s 51	86½	86½	86½
14 Western Un 5s 60	82¾	82¾	82¾
6 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	83	83	83
1 Wilson & Co 4s 55	92	92	92
9 Wis Cen 4s 49	106¼	106¼	106¼
11 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	46¾	46½	46½
9 Young S&T cv 4s 48	19	18¾	19
1 Young S&T 3¼s 60	102	102	102
	100	100	100

Foreign Bonds

1 Agr B Bk Col 6s 47	30½	30½	30½
2 Argentine 4½s 71	72	72	72
20 Australia 5s 55	53½	51	53
13 Australia 4½s 56	53	52	52½
	49	48	49
23 Brazil 8s 41	30½	30	30½
3 Brazil 6½s 26-57	27	26¾	27
1 Brazil 6½s 28-57	27¼	27	27¼
2 Brazil C Rv E1 7s 52	27½	27½	27½
2 Brisbane 5s 58	49½	47¾	49¼
5 Buen A 4½s Aug 78	57	57	57
3 Canada 5s 52	101½	101	101
1 Canada 2¾s 45	99	99	99
5 Chile MtBk6¾s61asd	13¾	13¼	13¼
5 ChileMtBk6½s5asd	13¾	13¼	13¼
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 61	14½	14½	14½
1 ChileMtgBk6s62asd	14½	14½	14½
1 Chile 6s 42	14¼	14¼	14¼
4 Chile 6s 60 asd	14½	14⅜	14⅜
3 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	14½	14½	14½
3 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	14¾	14¼	14¼
3 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	14¾	14¼	14¼
14 Colomb 3s 70	34½	34½	34½
5 Cuba 5½s 53	106⅛	106⅛	106⅞
1 Denmark 4½s 62	22¾	22¾	22¾
2 El Salvador 8s 48ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Finland 6s 45	72	72	72
8 Kreuger&T 5s 59 ct	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2 Met Water 5½s 50	50	50	50
4 N Sou Wales 5s 57	57	56	57
1 N Sou Wales 5s 58	64	64	64
1 Norway 4s 65	87¾	87¾	87¾
16 Pernambuco 7s 47	71¼	71¼	71¼
5 Peru 7s 59	9¾	9¾	9¾
17 Peru 1st 8s 60	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Queensld 6s 47	64	64	64
5 Rio de Jan 8s 46	13¾	13¾	13¾
33 Rio de Jan 8½s 53	13¾	13¾	13¾
8 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	14¾	14¾	14¾
3 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 68	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Rio Pauulo St 7s 40	56¾	56¾	56¾
2 Urug aj 3½s 64-84	54½	54½	54½
3 Urug cv 3¾s 4s 4½s 78	51¾	51¼	51¾

Total today 6,026,000, previous day 9,494,300, week ago 18,306,000, year ago 15,857,700, two years ago 7,000,000. Jan. 1 to date 638,319,900, year ago 585,474,675, two years ago 415,343,100.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, March 31

Sterling:	Europe† Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cablest	$4.04	$4.04	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	§
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	••.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso†‡	.2378	.2376	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡‡	.0520	.0520	.3025
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1550	.1550	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.5350	.5350	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.6180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8700	.8700	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8¾	9¾
American Barge Line Co	10	11¾
American Hardware Co	19½	21½
American Manufacturing	20	33
American Manufac 5 pf	19¾	-
American Wringer Co	3	4
†Amoskeag Company	18½	-
†Amoskeag Company pf	65	70
Appleton Company	28½	31
Appleton Company 7 pf	106½	-
Applied Arts Corp	2	3½
Arlington Mills	40½	43½
Armold Print Works	10⅝	11¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	21¾	24½
Automobile Banking Corp A	⅝	1½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12	13¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	17¾	20¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	-
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8¾	9¾

Retailers Would Raise $3,000,000,000 From Sales Tax

Alberta Acts Voided; Called 'Repudiation'

OTTAWA (CP)—Three Alberta provincial acts dealing with debt payments, passed by the Social Credit Government last year, have been disallowed by the Governor-in-Council on advice of Justice Minister Louis S. Laurent.

A fourth act, amending the Municipal District Act, was referred to the Supreme Court of Canada for consideration of whether a section dealing with the first and preferential lien on crops and the proceeds of sale thereof was 'ultra vires' the provincial legislature.

Three Acts Disallowed

Recommendation that the Debt Proceedings Suspension Act, 1941, the Orderly Payment of Land Debts Act, and the Limitation of Actions Act, 1935 (Amendment Act, 1941), be disallowed was accepted by the Governor-in-Council.

Petitions were received from the Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association and the Canadian Bankers' Association asking that all four acts be disallowed.

The Debt Proceedings Suspension Act, 1941, empowered the Lieutenant-Governor - in - Council to prohibit by order, until after a day fixed by the order, the issue of proceedings by way of distress, repossession and extra-judicial procedure.

The federal authorities took the position that the act "may properly be described as 'part and parcel' of the unconstitutional scheme of debt repudiation."

"Like the Debt Adjustment Act recently held by the Supreme Court of Canada to be 'ultra vires,' this statute enables the executive, contrary to constitutional principles, to deny access to the courts," said the report of St. Laurent to the Governor-in-Council.

Sees Repudiation Scheme

The orderly payment of debts act, 1941, provided a farmer debtor should not be deemed in default if the crop grown on lands covered by a mortgage or agreement for sale amounted to less than 10 bushels an acre in any year, or when the debtor delivered or offered to deliver a one-fifth or one-quarter share of all such crops grown on lands covered by the mortgage or agreement for sale, depending on whether the crop has between 10 and 15 bushels to the acre or more than 15 bushels to the acre.

Another section provided no urban debtor should be considered to be in default if his annual gross income with that of his wife was less than $1,000, or so long as he made or tendered a payment of 10, 15 or 20 per cent of the combined income of himself and his wife, depending on whether the gross income was between $1,000 and $1,500, $1,500 and $2,000 or $2,000 and $2,500.

The Limitation of Actions Act, 1935 (Amendment Act, 1941), changed the period within which action must be brought upon judgments, mortgages and agreements of sale from 10 to six years. The act came into force April 8, 1941, and at the 1942 legislative session further amendments were approved. One of the 1942 amendments gave a year's extension, to April 1, 1943, to enable mortgage holders to renew agreements.

St. Laurent's report said this act appeared "to be 'part and parcel' of a scheme of debt repudiation and oppression of long-term creditors."

Tool Production Seen Satisfactory

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Frank W. Curtis, President of the American Society of Tool Engineers, said tooling for the war had progressed with such rapidity as to make possible the production of sufficient materials to crush the enemy within a year.

Declaring machine tool production virtually had doubled in the last two months, Mr. Curtis predicted a $2,400,000,000 output by the industry in 1942 as compared with $800,000,000 last year and about $150,000,000 normal annual business.

Mr. Curtis, here for the society's tenth anniversary convention, asserted tool production was well abreast of war production schedules based on the idea that one bomber today is worth half a dozen next year.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20

Postponement of Anti-Trust Suits for Duration Lauded

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Washington weekend news that anti-trust prosecutions which hinder the war effort are to be postponed for the duration is highly lauded in legal quarters here despite the enormous volume of legal work which will thus be cut off.

But it is felt that this action goes only half-way toward solving the acute probem of the anti-trust laws during war.

The week-end exchange of letters between President Roosevelt on the one hand and Secretaries Stimson and Knox and Attorney General Biddle and Assistant Attorney General Arnold, as a result of which the Van Nuys bill is expected to go through Congress in a hurry, will spare busy corporations and executives the enormously time-consuming distraction of preparing to defend anti-trust actions. The other anti-trust bottleneck consists in the powerful deterrent effect on useful industrial co-operation caused by potential ultimate or postwar prosecution for these very acts under the Sherman Act.

Heavy Costs of Trial

These two aspects must be clearly distinguished. Washington has now acted on one. It is hoped here that it will soon act on the other.

The cost to the war program of anti-trust defense, in time and executive ability, is rarely appreciated by the layman. Compared with the ordinary equity or tort case the average anti-trust case is enormous in scope. The recent cheese indictment names 46 firms, 56 individuals. A recent plumbing indictment involved scores of persons ranging from the top executives of nationally known plumbing supply manufacturers down to small local contractors and master plumbers. In another pending case the defending lawyers must gather evidence from every state in the union.

An enormous degree of preparation is involved. Tone of files must be combed for multitudinous records of accounts, wires, billings, prices, etc., for years back. In the Aluminum Corporation case, decided against the government last August and now on appeal, the original action was filed in April, 1937, trial did not begin until June 1, 1938, and was concluded two years and two months later. Over 40,000 pages of testimony were taken and 1,700 pages of briefs were filed, and Judge Caffey's decision took six days to dictate.

Valuable Time Consumed

In addition these cases always involve the top executives. In the Alcoa case the President of the company was examined and cross-examined for nearly two weeks and the Chairman of the Board for over a month. Every major anti-trust case involves a parade of big industrial names to the witness stand, and war or no war, there can be no delegation of the work to subordinates, for the top men as well as the corporations are themselves on trial.

Numerous men have already had to drop their work on WPB in order to prepare to defend not only their corporations but themselves in such cases. An interesting instance was the recent retirement of Gerald Swope from WPB to prepare for his own defense in an anti-trust case involving General Electric, though he is no longer connected with the company.

Nor is the amount of time spent by top executives in the witness chair any indication of the total time involved. The man involved must familiarize himself with a mass of information on events which may have occurred many years before, or involving intricacies of the business with which he did not personally deal, often including actions or policies which at the time were not considered in violation of the law and therefore as routine matters were entirely delegated to subordinates.

Corporate Attitude

While some corporations are currently obtaining postponement of these cases, many are reluctant to do so and want to go to trial despite the cost in money, reputation, and possible service to the country. This is particularly true where criminal indictments are involved. Corporation executives are like other men in not liking to have criminal indictments hanging over their heads with the possibility of a jail sentence when the war is over. This desire to get the case over with quick, whether laudable or reprehensible, may in fact color corporate executive decisions as to whether the corporation itself and the country would be helped or hindered by an early trial. In addition, however, a very real corporate risk is involved that evidence may be mislaid or lost and that witnesses may pass away.

These considerations also often lead the companies to plead nolo contendere and accept a consent decree in civil cases, though in criminal cases, of course, no consent decree is possible.

However, many corporations and executives are currently seeking postponements, and the Courts are granting them, apparently recognizing the distraction to the arms program which immediate trial would involve. Top Pullman executives recently asked a U. S. Circuit Court at Philadelphia for a four-week stay, arguing simply that they were knee-deep in war work and couldn't spare the time; Pullman-Standard is now an arsenal and the car-operating company is handling unprecedented troop movements. The Court gave them not four but 12 weeks with the possibility of further postponement after that. The Mother Hubbard oil case has been similarly postponed, though not explicitly for the same reason, and so have others.

Possible Side-Stepping

There is a chance that some corporations and executives may use the war as a pretext to get repeated postponements, in the hope that perhaps the Government also will mislay or lose evidence or lose witnesses or—more important—that a future change of administration may bring different policies in the Anti-Trust Division, send Mr. Arnold back to Laramie, and result in the dropping of the case. There are only two possible safeguards against this. One is the discernment of the Courts themselves. The other is embodied in the new official policy and stressed in the President's letter—"so that . . . the crisis of war will not be used as a means of avoiding just penalties for any wrong-doing. . . ."

It must be remembered that these cases rarely involve existing practices. They apply in large part to the past, even though the practices complained of have been dropped long ago. Many of the most famous anti-trust cases have been such; the Madison Oil case, for instance, involving practices urged under NRA and subsequently dropped, and the Sugar Institute case, involving practices originally O. K.'d by a previous Attorney-General. They are efforts at punishment, not deterrence, and are not to be classed together with Thurman Arnold's laudable efforts to clear away bottlenecks and tollgates in the arms program, like his attacks on labor unions and corporate cartel agreements. That is probably why he signed the March 20 letter to the President made public over the week end.

(The other aspect of the anti-trust laws, in which they deter the arms program, will be discussed on this page tomorrow.)

Manufacturers Warned to Camouflage Their Plants 'Before It Is Too Late'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A warning to manufacturers to camouflage their plants "before it is too late" and thus avoid the damage suffered by some British and French factories, was sounded by Norman Bel Geddes, internationally-known designer, writing in the current issue of The Conference Board Management Record.

Owners of plants in relatively isolated areas particularly were urged to use camouflage, since, according to Mr. Bel Geddes, their factories were most easily identified by enemy bombers, but, if camouflaged, they were the most easily concealed of all plants.

Conversely, factories situated in metropolitan industrial sections were said to be less easily camouflaged, unless the pattern of the entire area were altered, an undertaking which would be a community or governmental responsibility.

Camouflage to defeat precision bombing, Mr. Bel Geddes added, required, first, aerial photography of the area to be covered, then application of proposed measures to a working model of the plant. No single general formula could be set forth in advance of each case, he said. Costs of camouflaging could usually be kept moderate.

The value of camouflage was indicated in the fact that bombardiers must frequently sight their targets while at least five miles from them and then loose their bombs within 50 seconds. A further reason, Mr. Bel Geddes held, was that although aerial navigation was based on mathematical calculation of celestial observations, bombardiers must continually check their line of flight by observing known landmarks. Thus, he said, even a slight scrambling of the contour of a landscape could completely confuse them.

Ickes Warns U. S. Of Coal Shortage

WASHINGTON (AP) — Interior Secretary Harold Ickes, the solid fuels co-ordinator said another decrease had occurred in the amount of bituminous coal held in storage, "bringing the nation closer to a possible acute coal shortage this fall."

He said the soft coal in storage stood at 56,720,000 tons on March 1, representing an average supply of 33 days, as compared with an average of 34 days, comprising 58,681,000 tons held on Feb. 1.

Mr. Ickes warned that unless the country's coal-buying policies were changed "very soon" so as to enable the mines and carriers to make full use of their equipment this spring and summer, "it is likely that an emergency coal distribution system may be required later on to forestall possible interruption of war work by fuel shortages."

The new figures make it more apparent, he declared, that the nation, despite the war, "is following its usual pre-Pearl Harbor coal-buying practices which customarily cause a large part of the mine and transportation capacity to remain idle during the warm months, and then cause heavy peak demands in the fall."

5 P. C. Sales Tax Proposed By Federation

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The American Retail Federation proposed to Congress today a 5 per cent retail sales tax to raise $3,000,000,000 of the $7,000,000,000 President Roosevelt has asked in a new tax bill.

B. Earl Puckett, representing the Federation, advanced the retail sales tax plan as a substitute for Treasury recommendations for increased corporation taxes and for increased and new excise levies.

"In a general retail sales tax," Mr. Puckett told the House Ways and Means Committee, "there would be no tax on rents, which make up a substantial portion of workers' budgets, nor any tax on such items as life insurance, education, health, or savings. Instead of reaching for the whole of the incomes of wage earners, it would reach only to whatever portion is spent on tangible goods. . . .

"Our proposal is for a general tax on the consumer of tangible personal property at the time of purchase but expempting governments and subdivisions thereof. We believe that such a tax should be imposed at the rate of 5 per cent. We believe that such a tax will raise approximately $3,000,000,000. We believe that the public will not resent such a tax if it is explained how small this amount is in relation to total expenditures."

Mr. Puckett said that the Federation was composed of 13 large national associations and 28 state retail associations, with a total membership of 400,000 retail merchants.

Treasury Proposes Tax Deductions For Children at College

WASHINGTON (AP)—A proposal that unusual medical expenses and part of the cost of sending children to college be deductible from income subject to taxes went to the House Ways and Means Committee from the Treasury Department.

Randolph Paul, tax adviser to Secretary Morgenthau, suggested to the committee that deductions be permitted "for extraordinary medical expenses that are in excess of a specified percentage of the net income."

He mentioned five per cent of net income as a normal medical outlay and proposed that amounts above that, but only up to $2,500 a year, be deductible. Thus, a man whose net income was $3,000 could not deduct any medical expenses up to $150, regardless of whether he was married or single.

Mr. Paul proposed that the credit for dependent children be revised to permit a credit for children between the ages of 18 and 21 "who are in attendance at school." A credit of $400 each is now allowed for dependent children under 18 but Mr. Paul suggested no amount for the over-18 credit.

Mr. Paul reiterated the Treasury's request that Congress compel husbands and wives to file joint income tax returns but recommended that where the wife works outside the home, an additional credit should be granted for household expenses which usually are not incurred when the wife keeps house.

This credit, he said, should be equal to 10 per cent of the wife's earnings, with a maximum of $100. A similar credit would be granted where a person occupying the status of head of the family, such as a widow, works.

Murray Asks Speedy Action on Bill To Aid Small Business

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Senator James Murray (D-Mont.) asked the Senate today for prompt enactment of pending legislation to help small businesses obtain capital and war contracts, asserting that "the small businessman is the forgotten man of this critical hour."

Senator Murray, chairman of the Senate Small Business Committee, took the floor when the chamber began consideration of the measure, which was introduced by the committee after a special study.

The bill would provide for a special deputy to the chairman of the War Production Board to guard the interests of small business and would create a $100,000,000 smaller war plants corporation within the WPB.

This corporation would be empowered to act as a prime defense contractor and to let sub-contracts to small plants. It also could make loans of money and facilities to small plants for conversion to war production.

French Bank Denied Delay In Belgian Gold Suit

NEW YORK (AP)—A motion by the Bank of France to delay action in the suit brought on behalf of the National Bank of Belgium to recover $228,000,000 in gold of the French bank was denied by the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court.

The Bank of France, which wished the action delayed until after the United States Supreme Court ruled on an earlier decision giving state courts jurisdiction, was accused during argument of attempting to postpone until after the war any decision in the case in order to prevent the Free Belgium Government in London from using the funds to prosecute war on Germany.

The charge was made by John Foster Dulles, council for Daniel de Gorter and Henri Wild who brought the suit as assignees of the Belgian bank.

Bank Officials



Matar Studio

(Above) Charles M. Bliss and (below) Roderick McRae, elected vice-presidents of the Bank of New York. Both men were formerly assistant vice-presidents, engaged in investment and security research activities.

U. S. May Lend Silver for Use In War Program

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said that the Treasury may lend a large quantity of silver to the aluminum industry for use as a wartime copper substitute.

He said the loan was suggested by the War Production Board, and would be made if Treasury lawyers said it was legal.

Present laws forbid the Treasury from selling any of its 3,300,000,000 ounces of silver until the world market price reaches $1.29 per ounce. The current price is a fraction more than 35 cents.

At the same time, Mr. Morgenthau reiterated recent proposals that Congress repeal the restriction on selling silver and all other silver-buying legislation on the books.

Silver mined in this country is not purchased industrially because it commands a subsidy price from the Treasury, by law, of 71.11 cents an ounce.

More Firms Added To U. S. Blacklist

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department announced that this Government had blacklisted 871 additional firms and individuals in Latin America and 179 others in European neutral countries.

The new blacklist makes a total of 5,365 firms and individuals in the other American Republics, and 2,073 in Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey which this Government deems acting for the benefit of the enemy and with which United States citizens are forbidden to trade.

Nash-Kelvinator Plans Financial Aid to Dealers

CHICAGO (AP)—Nash-Kelvinator announced a monthly income plan to give financial assistance to all its dealers trying to stay in business with frozen stocks of automobiles.

Details of the plan were made public by Frank R. Pierce, Vice-President. He said dealers would be loaned $10 a month on each car in their stock until it could be sold under a government rationing order or until March 15, 1943.

Loans will be made by finance companies serving the Nash dealers. Nash-Kelvinator will guarantee the loans and pay all interest, while the dealers will repay the money from advances in retail prices permitted by the Government.

Bank Stresses Importance Of Inflation Curb

Second only in importance to winning the war, asserts the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter, is the problem of curbing inflation. "Unless this is done," the bank states, "we may bring about from within, through an economic breakdown and the wiping out of values, the very totalitarianism that we are fighting from without.

"The threat of inflation revolves around the expansion of purchasing power in the face of a shrinkage in the supply of civilian goods. Despite ceilings, rationing and heavy taxes, wholesale commodity prices are moving upward, with an aggregate gain of nearly 29 per cent since the war began in September, 1939."

The bank points out that the Government's efforts at control have not been effective because they have not reached the groups which are the chief beneficiaries of the huge flow of funds for war purposes.

Crux of Problem

"The OPA," the letter continues, "has estimated that national income for this year will be in the neighborhood of 103.5 billion dollars, an increase of 10.9 billion dollars over last year. It is expected that of this increase, 9.7 billion will be distributed to those receiving less than $2,500 a year, bringing the aggregate income of this group to 51 billion dollars, or nearly one half of the total income for the period.

"Moreover, this group, according to a survey made by the National Industrial Conference Board, accounts for about 60 per cent of all consumers' expenditures. The balancing of the income and expenditures of this lower-income group is the crux of the inflation problem.

"The task before us is twofold: to prevent the surplus funds from generating an upward spiral in prices and to obtain additional revenue. Unless the excess funds are siphoned off by means of taxes or savings, each dollar received will buy a constantly diminishing amount of goods and services. The resultant sharp rise in the cost of living would obviously also apply to those groups whose income remains stationary or shows a slight increase.

Broader Tax Vital

"Furthermore, a broadening of the tax base is imperative since the bulk of the federal income taxes falls upon an extremely small segment of the population.

"With the federal expenditures for this calendar year estimated at around 45 billion dollars, it is obvious that if a substantial increase in revenue is to be obtained, those receiving nearly one half of the total national income should not be excluded from their fair share of federal assessments. Then, too, it should be pointed out that there is a stage beyond which we cannot go in taxing the upper income brackets without reaching diminishing revenue, as Great Britain has already discovered.

"Since this is an all-out war, it will call for sacrifices from everyone. None can escape the inevitable reduction in living standards. The more promptly the measures are adopted to bring about the participation of all groups in the financing of the war, the better the prospects will be for curbing inflation and for preserving the American way of life."

Billion Gallons of Industrial Alcohol Seen Needed to Win War

WASHINGTON, (AP)—A Senate agriculture committee has been told that this country must have 1,000,000,000 gallons of industrial alcohol on hand or in production by the end of this year "if we in any way contemplate winning this war."

The figure, far surpassing the 300,000,000 gallons scheduled by the Government, was fixed as an imperative need by Dr. William J. Hale, of Midland, Mich., retired former director of organic research for the Dow Chemical Company.

Dr. Hale, who declared the machine age has passed and that this is the era of ersatz, said the spirits were needed for the following purposes:

Fifty million gallons for the manufacture of smokeless powder.

One hundred million gallons for underground storage.

One hundred million gallons for anti-freeze solutions.

Two hundred million gallons for solvents, lacquers and plastics.

Fifty million gallons for airplane fuel and propeller sprays, "especially," Dr. Hale said, "if we go to the Alaskan section."

Five hundred million gallons for synthetic rubber.

Envisioning a vast new industrial future based on industrial alcohol, Dr. Hale declared the cheapest way to produce it would be from farm crops—corn, rye, barley and other grains.

Thumping the table vigorously, the plump little former college professor declared the chemical development of agriculture was the answer to the need for war materials.

40% Maximum Surcharge Granted U. S.-India Trade

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Shipping Administration announced authorization of a 40 per cent maximum freight surcharge for shipping trade between Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports in the United States and ports in India and Ceylon.

The Commission said the surcharge is applicable on basic freight rates no higher than those authorized by the Maritime Commission on January 30, 1942, for vessels sailing from the United States to India and Ceylon on and after March 1, 1942. Purpose of the new authorization, the commission explained, was to help ship operators meet increasing war risk insurance rates and "other items of expense" resulting from war conditions.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Gentleman's estate in beautiful Fallbrook, San Diego County, Calif.; 5 acres well landscaped; the home an architectural gem, for a small family; garage, stable, tool, wood and lath houses; $11,000. For details write or phone L. A. REINEMAN, Fallbrook, Calif.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

SUMMER HOMES AND CAMPS — More are advertised in The New York Times (the nation's leading real estate medium) than in any other N. Y. newspaper. That's why so many buyers and renters consult its annually featured listings, to be published during April and May. An advertisement for your property will be written WITHOUT CHARGE and sent you with estimated cost for publication. Send details of property to Classified Desk 6074, The Times, N. Y. Also request FREE 32-PAGE BOOKLET, "Suggestions for Writing Classified Real Estate Advertising."

APARTMENTS TO LET

DORCHESTER, MASS., Codman Sq. Dist.—4-rm., heated, hot water, refrigerator, tile bath. Newly decorated. Reasonable. Columbia 9126.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.
Attractive, newly renovated corner suite in modern elevator apartment house; living room, dining room, 2 chambers, kitchen with new inlaid linoleum, $65; convenient to transportation; connnecting garage. HARRY A. GILBERT, Inc., 379 Broadway, Somerset 8054.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 357 West 55th St. (6-K)—Sublet, long season, 2 rooms; real kitchen, dinette; sunny; all transportation.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

FLUSHING, N. Y., 144 81 Roosevelt Ave.—Centrally located, residential district; 6 rooms, 2nd floor, 2-family detached house; heat, hot water; garage. ROBERTS. FL. 9-0395.

N. Y. C., 608 West 113th St.—Large combination room, kitchen, bath; only vacancy; highest class neighborhood. Apply premises. 8AM.

FOR SALE OR RENT

FURNISHED camp on Upper Saranac Lake; 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bath, lavatory, fireplace, heating stove, electric water supply; garage, season, $150. F. J. HICKEY, Tupper Lake, N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE

DEDHAM, MASS.—Situated on a beautiful wooded lot, secluded, yet 100 yards from bus line; in best residential section; a 6-room Cape Cod Colonial; heavily insulated; oil heat; built by owner for own home; heat less than $100; $7800. Call OWNER, Dedham 0917.

HOUSES TO LET

BELMONT, MASS.—6-room house, sun parlor, tile bath, oil heat; large front yard, 3 fruit trees, garden; handy to bus; $75. Bel. 1352-M.

1510 MORNINGSIDE—Lovely home, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, gas furnace. Vernon 9281, Atlanta, Georgia.

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DEFENSE WORKERS AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, call NOBLE R. STEVES for quick, efficient removal of household goods to any distant city—local moving or storage. 194 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Tel. Tal. 2400.

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BROOKLINE, MASS. — Comfortable room in private home between Commonwealth and Coolidge Corner; continuous hot water. Call Long. 3681.

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N. Y. C., 170 W. 73rd (3-A)—Beautiful, outside double; large kitchenette; ideal location; refined environment; business people; evenings-Sundays.

N. Y. C., 27 W. 11 St.—Christian Scientist offers share quiet, harmonious home; nr. church, all trans.; Christian Scientist pref. Cl. 5-4300.

N. Y. C., Riverview Studios—Neatly furnished, kitchen privileges, Frigidaire, concealed wash basins, $6 up. Apt. 2 N. 214 Riverside Dr. (94th).

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55th St.—Large, attractive room, 1 or 2 women; excellent location; kitchen privileges. CI. 7-6200 (14-A) after 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Germantown — Nicely furnished room, private adult family, gentleman; nr. cars, buses; $3.00 weekly. 6409 Woodstock St.

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ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

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MAN to manage insurance department of real estate and insurance office. H. Matz & Co., Inc., 202 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. LA. 4-8004.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER, sleep out, three adults; $60. KASSON, 2914 Webb Avenue (Bronx), N. Y. C. Tel. Sedgwick 3-3499.

MIDDLE-AGED woman with car, desiring good home, small modernized farm; small salary to assist light household duties, some garden work; near Milford, New Jersey. Write Box K-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ONE WAITRESS and one parlor maid in private home near Kenneth Square, Pa. At once. S-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

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United States and Canada

(Continued)

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We Buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Books, Bric-a-Brac, Jewelry, Linens, Pianos, Paintings, Rugs, Carpets, Crystalware. Complete Homes, Apartments and Estates. Will call anywhere. Strictly confidential. Good price paid. Merchandise wanted immediately. CROWN ART, 126 W. 22 St., N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2-7188

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 61 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

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WEARING APPAREL

FOR SALE — Slightly used evening dresses, furs, summer clothes; size 16. Dress Shop, 41 W. 51st St., N. Y. C. EL. 5-1344.

WHEN in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9431.

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BOURNEMOUTH YENTON
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Waiting to welcome you. P. H. BENN. Tel. 2752

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5—Facing gardens, central to all parts. Comfortable, excellent cooking. H. and C. water. Well appointed, from 3½ gns. Phone Fro. 3357.

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Kendall's
make Old Umbrellas FINE NEW FELLAS!
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Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
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ENGLAND

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The Leading Furnishing House of Scotland
We hold immense stocks in all Departments. Enquiries and inspection invited.
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FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
23 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
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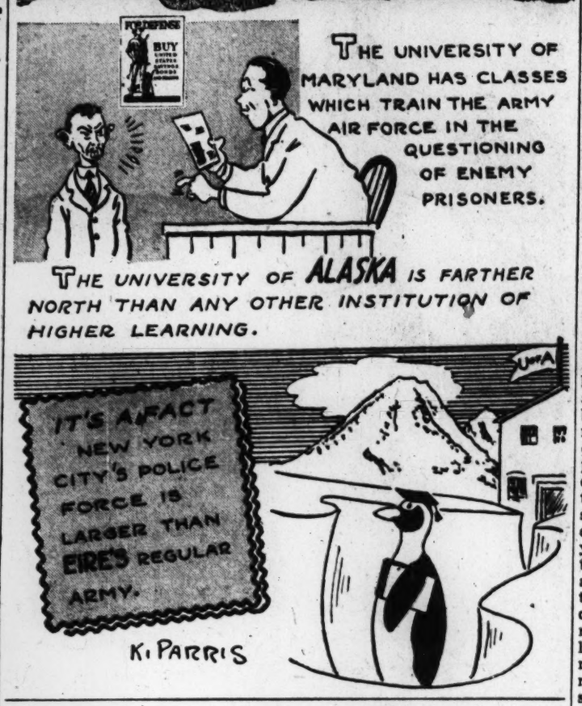
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NEW SEASON'S MODELS
All wave receivers from 6 gns.
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Expert Advice in All Branches
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A Trial Solicited

CLARKE & BUCHAN LTD.
For the Best in
Ladies' Tailoring
206, Sauchiehall Street, C. 2

Daily Features Page

FACTS & FIGURES



Did You Ever Wonder

What Gives Diamonds Color and Brilliance?

The color of a diamond has an entirely different source from its brilliance or fire. The tint or color in diamonds (such as yellow, blue, pink, etc.) is due to slight amounts of impurity in the carbon of which the diamond is composed.

The flashing brilliance of the diamond is due to the optical properties of the stone—its refraction, internal reflection, and dispersion of light—and the effect of these properties is enhanced by the skill of the diamond cutter.

The diamonds worn by royalty in the Middle Ages were far less brilliant than those cut today, for the early diamond cutters knew nothing about optics. It wasn't until the middle of the seventeenth century that the "brilliant" cut for diamonds was invented.

Today this type of cut has been developed to a high point of scientific exactness. The proportions of the stone and the angle made by each facet or flat polished face are so designed as to trap and internally reflect every ray of light that falls on the stone.

In a brilliant cut diamond there are 58 facets. The octagonal top face is called the "table." Sloping away from the table, at an angle of about 35 degrees, are 32 top facets, the angle being measured on the 8 large kite-shaped facets extending from the table to the girdle or rim of the gem. Below the girdle are 24 pavilion facets, eight of them being large and making an angle of 41° with the girdle and coming together in a point below. This point is ground away to make the fifty-eighth facet, called the "culet."

Light entering the top facets is internally reflected by the pavilion facets, resulting in a brilliant glow of light. In passing through the diamond the light also is dispersed or separated into its component rainbow hues, just as a prism breaks up sunlight into all the colors of the solar spectrum.

A diamond cut too deep or too shallow above or below the girdle allows light to escape unnecessarily through the pavilion facets and consequently the stone loses in fire and brilliancy.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Answer to Who Is This?
E. Phillips Oppenheim

A Verse for Today . . .

In that day it shall be said to Jerusalem, Fear thou not: and to Zion, Let not thine hands be slack.—ZEPH. 3:16

Who Is This?

By Frank P. Foster, II

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

This gentleman, known to many as the prince of story tellers, has been writing fiction for more than a quarter of a century. He was born in London in 1866, was married in the United States, and has one daughter. His stories of political intrigue have often predicted events that later became history. He, himself, explains it by saying, "The romance of secret diplomacy has enthralled me for years. I have reasoned to myself—this nation is aiming toward this, and that nation is aiming toward that—if I have frequently reached conclusions that later developments in the real world have established as true, it is because I have reasoned in a logical manner and not through any supernatural insight."

(Score....100)

This writer of popular fiction says of himself, "I'm afraid that I cannot lay any claim to being an actual prophet of world events. I was not the only one who prophesied war with Germany. The signs were there for all to read who took the trouble."

(Score....75)

This author's most recent book, unless he turns out another before this goes to press, is autobiographical and is entitled, "The Pool of Memory." It was recently published by Little, Brown, & Co.

(Score....25)

(Answer Appears Elsewhere on this Page)

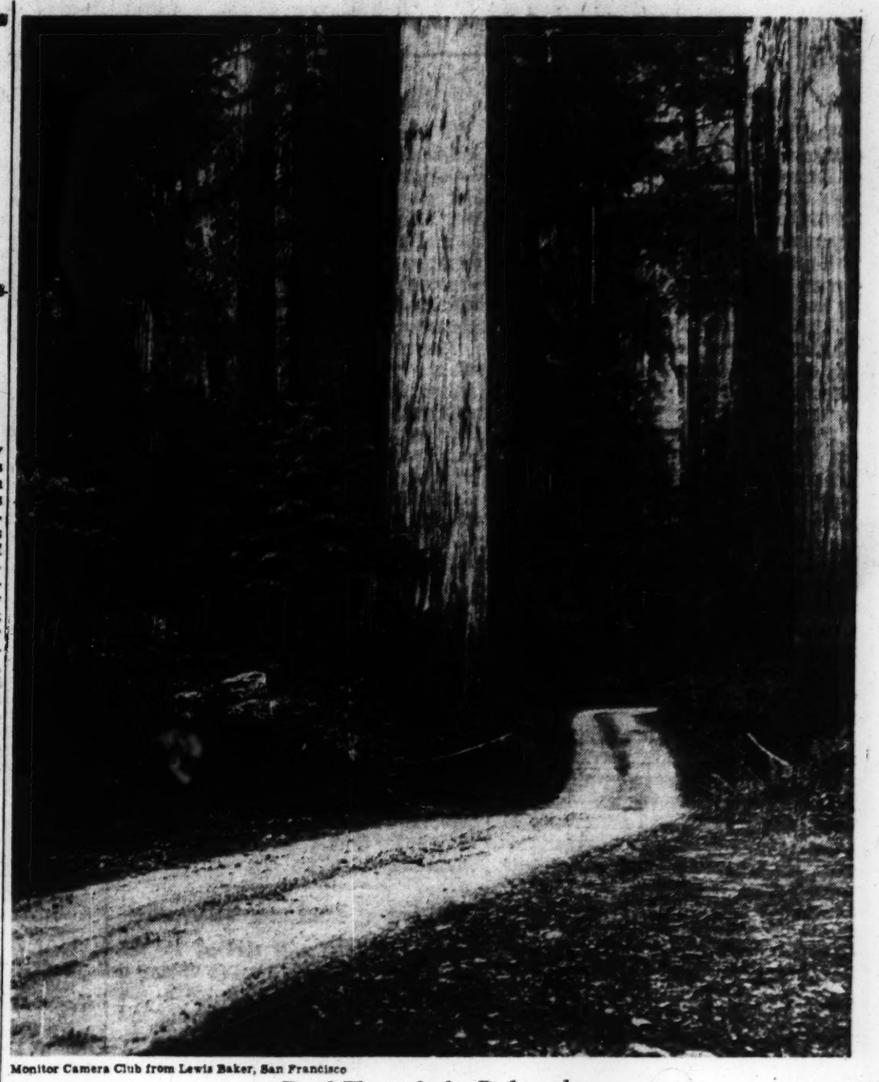
Daily Anecdote

Sound Observation

Annie McTavish was known throughout the countryside for the kind opinions she expressed concerning all who came within the compass of her conversation. There was no sheep so dark but she could discover some white spot to those who could see only its blackness.

One day a gossiping neighbor lost patience with her and said angrily, "Wumman, ye'll hae a guid word to say for the Devil himsel'!"

Instantly came the reply, "Weel, he's a vera industreeous body."



Monitor Camera Club from Lewis Baker, San Francisco
Road Through the Redwoods

Brevities

Ryan in Boston Herald: Wonder if those who send out bills at the first of the month ever gave serious consideration to paper saving at the source.

Detroit News: Undergraduates in an Eastern school are found to be three inches taller than their grandfathers. And no doubt sitting in front of them at the movies.

Indianapolis News: Skilled workers are being recruited to go to Brazil and it is comforting to learn that a knowledge of those South American dances isn't one of the essentials.

In Lighter Vein

Daisies Don't Tell

Plants have a sense of humor.
News item spotted by E. M.
And now another fact,
though bitter:
Daisies don't tell;
they merely titter.

Note the Company

Wanted, as many Defense Plant workers as possible to talk about government secrets when they are off duty. A. Hitler & Co., Berlin, Tokyo and Rome.

In "Classified Ad" section of North American Aviation's magazine "Take-off."

The Neighbor

"Is that man annoyed with you? I notice he didn't return your greeting."

"Oh, he lives next door to me. He never returns anything."—Tit-Bits.

To Vanishing Point

Smith: "Those auto engineers are certainly geniuses at making driving easier."

Jones: "How's that?"

Smith: "1940, no running boards! 1941, no gear shift; 1942—no car."—Pathfinder.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Decisions*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Won't Catch Me Again!*

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—*A Rural Welcome*

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Limits on Profits

War profits must be limited. The sentiment which prompted the House of Representatives on Saturday to attach suddenly an amendment to the $18,000,000,000 supplementary military appropriation bill is wholesome and well-meaning. It aims at stopping excessive profits before they are paid out by the Government.

It is worth while, however, to inquire whether the profit limitation on military orders will work quite the way the members of the House apparently assumed it would.

To begin with, it should be pointed out that this is quite different from the one-time proposal of Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, to limit the profits of all corporations during the war to 6 per cent a year. In the first place, it would apply only to companies having war contracts, not to all businesses. Second, it would limit profits not on an annual basis or with reference to invested capital but would limit solely the margin of profit over expense on the particular item delivered.

This is its weakness. Many firms have made annual profits of several times 6 per cent while their margin of profit per item was 1 per cent or less—because they were dealing in commodities in which they could achieve a large turnover. On the other hand, if the rule were applied to payment for a battleship which took three years to construct, the shipbuilding firm would receive 2 per cent a year, not on its plant investment but on what it put into the ship.

Also there is a great difference between asking a firm to produce for a less than 6 per cent margin some familiar, standardized item and asking it on the other hand to pioneer the production of some article that requires experimentation. In the latter type of cases, if contracts are to be reviewed to prevent unusual profits, they should also be susceptible of review to prevent heavy losses.

The business community—and a predominant part of it is agreed that war profits should be severely regulated—apparently believes with the Treasury Department that the best way is to recapture excess profits by taxation after they have been acquired.

The desire of Congress to stop these profits at their source is worthy. The mere sentiment expressed in the House vote may strengthen the hands of purchasing agents for the War Production Board. But if Congress is to attempt to limit profits on individual contracts, it should work out some formula or guiding policy which will take into account turnover and interest on capital. If this proves too complex, it may well turn its attention to seeing that the excess-profits taxes really accomplish their purpose.

An Asset Worth Preserving

Each week, through the newspapers and the mails, the people of Massachusetts receive announcements of some additional free service or program offered by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Only once a year does the Museum intimate, with characteristic reserve, that contributions, however small, are welcomed. Dr. George Harold Edgell, Director of the Museum, reports that during the past year more than half a million people "came to the Museum for comfort and joy," and asks, "Will you help us to keep our doors open to them?"

It is to Boston's credit that this great institution has so far maintained its position, as a very important cultural influence in the United States, without a cent from Federal, State, or municipal funds. It has been able to rely on private subscription. Frequently the money received by a museum in bequests is restricted to use for a particular department. It may be for the exclusive purchase of modern paintings, or French prints, or early American furniture, or any such acquisitions in a special group. Seldom can any part of it be diverted to maintenance. Yet the costs of building operations, of staff salaries, of educational work with the public schools, and of cultural programs are large and must be found.

As Dr. Edgell points out, "In the dark ages the world was in a turmoil, and art and culture nearly disappeared." They were kept alive only in a few spots, by devoted groups which realized their importance. An institution like the Boston Museum is a great national asset and representative of that civilization which Americans are fighting to preserve.

After the war, when we can afford to take a day off in the middle of the week, we firmly resolve to go out one of these warm spring days and dig us a mess o' greens.

More Pay for Soldiers

If there's anybody who deserves generosity in these times, it's the man in uniform. The United States Senate has passed a bill prepared by its Military Affairs Committee to raise the base pay of privates in the Army and apprentice seamen in the Navy to $42 a month and to increase the pay or allowances of non-commissioned and commissioned officers in both services.

The rise in general costs of living affects to some extent the man in the armed forces, especially if he has dependents, even though his food, clothing, and shelter are furnished to him. Yet even here the pay increase must be carefully measured so that it may not contribute another fillip to the rising cycle that leads to inflation and to a war cost beyond the Nation's resources.

Another point is worthy of attention by Congress and by the individual soldier. After the close of the war the enlisted man or officer will have more need of funds than now. He should have some savings to bridge the adjustment back into civilian employment. If the increased pay were given in the form of defense bonds or if the soldier were encouraged to set aside in this way a definite amount for a post-war reserve, the benefit in most cases would be greater than from an increase for immediate spending.

Justice at Madame Tussaud's

When the Mikado arrived in the town of Titipu he proceeded to sing a song about his plans to make the punishment fit the crime. This song has always been a favorite among Americans as well as Britons. But few of them have supposed it would ever involve such popular heroes as General MacArthur and Sir Stafford Cripps. This becomes a distinct possibility, however, as the management of Madame Tussaud's waxworks announces it may add figures of these two men to its famous collection.

As usual Madame Tussaud's is taking pains to assure that the gentlemen to be done in wax shall have justice done them, in so far as sartorial and other outward graces are concerned. But it cannot of course assure that the figures, once imprisoned in the waxworks, will always have justice done to them. For it appears that the Mikado's approach to crime and punishment includes this provision:

> The amateur tenor, whose vocal villainies
> All desire to shirk,
> Shall, during off-hours,
> Exhibit his powers
> To Madame Tussaud's waxwork.

One wonders whether, if Sir Stafford and General MacArthur had been reminded of this possibility, they would ever have permitted their likenesses to be placed in such a dangerous situation. It is one thing to face the "mighty troops of Titipu," or to grapple with the problem of saving India from them, but quite another to be exposed to the assaults of an amateur tenor.

Apparently arrangements have been completed at Madame Tussaud's, and the wax figures of MacArthur and Cripps are already in a situation from which they cannot retreat. They can only take their stand and refuse to budge, depending meanwhile on their originals to prevent the Mikado from ever gaining the power to annoy the innocent waxwork figures at Madame Tussaud's while working off his wrath on offending tenors.

The Teacher Deserves Support

Conviction of two Indiana parents for an attack on a teacher has called attention in an unfortunate manner to the old problem of co-operation between home and school in maintaining discipline.

Not long ago the sternness of some educators caused a revulsion against corporal punishment which in certain localities placed statutory limits on the authority of teachers. If to this is added a disposition on the part of an indulgent parent to "thrash the teacher" for any severity to "little Johnny," a difficult situation is created.

In the overwhelming majority of cases the teacher deserves parental support rather than interference. Parent-Teacher Associations have helped to foster this co-operation in many respects beyond the mere question of discipline. In general, if a parent has any doubt as to the fairness of punishment meted out to his child he will do better to discuss the matter in friendly fashion with the instructor without allowing the child to know that any difference of opinion exists.

With Mother working in the airplane plant and Dad turning out turbines, it only remains for the co-ordinator-of-days-off to do his job efficiently.

Our Readers Say—

Total War and Total Citizenship

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A total war demands total citizenship. We must each and every one realize how important we are to ourselves and to our Nation. Without the fullest co-operation of all our citizens the war cannot be won. America cannot stand as an arsenal of democracy unless each one of us is an individual arsenal of democracy.

We can no longer sit back and let others do the political work for us, while we become excited and critical over what we may consider failures and incompetence of the Government. Every country and every war has to battle with these same problems.

There is simply no excuse for our not participating in the responsibility of our Government. The Government not only allows, but actually needs to have us work with it. It is for this reason that the Government-secrets bill, which is firm on safeguarding information which should be secret, recognizes, as Senator Austin puts it, "the desirability of keeping open the sources of information that are necessary to create an enlightened public opinion."

In these days of military reverses we are vividly conscious of our ideas and convictions which we find increasingly hard to keep to ourselves. Though some of these opinions should certainly be kept to ourselves, constructive and thoughtful convictions founded on facts we can, and should, voice to those men whom we ourselves have chosen to represent us in Washington. If we agree with their views, let us let them know it, and if we have other views, let us let them know those too. Those who work for us deserve our interest.

As far back as 1862, when another war was in progress, Roscoe Conkling recognized the part which the people should be allowed to play in Congress in words which are just as applicable today:

> We sit here as the representatives of the people; we sit there as their only representatives. In our organism this is the only place to which the people can come, or in which their voices can be heard, and among the most undeniable and sacred of their prerogatives is the right to inquire into their own affairs.

We, the people, are the power behind the men we have sent to execute it—but only if we recognize it, take our part, lend our support and help with our utmost efforts of mind and faith those who, hundreds of miles away, speak and act and, for better or for worse, make history in our names.

It is less hard to stand bad news if we know we have a personal part in trying to improve it. ESTHER MORGAN MCCULLOUGH

North Bennington, Vt.

A Pincers Movement?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With a battle for India imminent, with an invasion of Australia probable, we must look to the steppes and marshes of Russia for good news. We must make sure that good news will continue to come from Moscow. We can win the war in Europe—if we act now. How?

We should send arms, munitions and tanks and aircraft to the Russians as fast as possible—up through Alaska, across the Bering Strait to Siberia, and thence to Russia. Some people will undoubtedly find this route impracticable, but I can find nothing wrong with it. Surely there is no safer route. There is no danger, except in the Bering Strait, of the material being destroyed.

With the Russians thus greatly strengthened the Germans could be pushed back into Germany and while this was going on the French coast could be invaded by both an A. E. F. and a B. E. F., with the likely assistance of General de Gaulle's forces and those of other governments-in-exile. Allied troops could push across Occupied France with little difficulty, since Hitler would be forced—and will be forced, anyway—to send troops now in France to the Russian Front. It is utterly inconceivable that the German armies, half-smashed as they are at present, could put up much resistance. As a theatrical touch the Allied Armies could meet near Berlin and stage a grand march down Unter den Linden.

A pincers movement of such proportions could crush the German forces.

Remember: All things are possible!—even a German victory. But we don't have to lose. A Battle of Europe could well be the last battle and we could win it.

We are fighting for freedom. We have a war to win. RICHARD MILNE

Needham, Mass.

"America's Trojan Horse"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I want to express my gratitude to the staff of The Christian Science Monitor for uncovering un-American activities that are so rampant in our midst. The splendid editorial entitled "America's Trojan Horse," and Mr. R. H. Markham's articles on pro-Fascism in America should be read and circulated throughout the land.

Each American citizen should be a committee of one to quell all pro-Axis and anti-American utterances, expressed either verbally or through the press.

Why cannot such flagrant traitors to the peace, morale, and unity of our country be incarcerated for the duration of the war? Let us prayerfully and unitedly work for the extermination of such subversive propaganda and ask our Government to use drastic measures now, without delay.

Thanks for that wonderful newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor.

Louisville, Ky. (MRS.) MAUDE B. LEVY

"Americans at War"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent articles "Americans at War," relating to the activities of the fifth columnists in the United States, I have read with much interest and have cut them out and circulated them among my friends. They have the very information which should be constantly given to everybody, every day, and everywhere. It is a fine work for The Christian Science Monitor to concentrate upon and I hope other newspapers will do more of it. EDITH M. YODER

Ayer, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Chip Off the Old Rock?



Army Research in the Jungle

"Write home often!" is a standing order in the Army and Navy. An officer sets an example for his men by dispatching the following, which is no doubt similar to many a letter now in the mails from Americans under arms at widely separated stations.

PANAMA CANAL DEFENSES, C. Z.

Dear Army Wife:

Yesterday I was able finally to follow the advice of my botanical friends in Cambridge and New York, "Be sure to visit Barro Colorado Island Biological Station," a jungle paradise on the largest island in Gatun Lake. Signing out in the officer's roster I entered under the heading "Destination and reason" the old semi-officially worded excuse for taking a holiday: "For the purpose of conducting personal reconnaissance in the vicinity of Barro Colorado Island."

For transportation to Gatun I drew one of those sporty 1940-model command cars, the type equipped with safety belts to keep men from being jounced out on Panama's curves.

"A round-trip ticket to Frijoles," I ordered at the Gatun Station. The attendant looked me over, hesitated a moment and then asked if I was sure I wanted to go to Frijoles. I said I was quite certain, but that wasn't enough. The train was in the block before I convinced him.

"I almost never sell a white man a ticket to Frijoles," he explained. When the train stopped there half an hour later it was easy to see why. The village is a tiny one of about 100 population with the station agent the only visible non-native in sight.

Dr. James Zetek arrived twenty minutes later, coming in from Balboa on the Pacific side, where his home and his office as an official of the United States Department of Agriculture, are located. Barro Colorado is his first love. It was he who conceived the idea of establishing a wonderland of tropical wild life here. Together with Dr. Thomas Barbour, director of Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology, he climbed up through the woods eighteen years ago, to a point halfway up the steep slope that faces the main channel through Gatun Lake.

* * *

From Frijoles station to the lakeside landing is only a stone's throw, and there Francisco was waiting for us in a homemade launch. It could travel right along though, and the trip down the channel among the half decayed stumps of trees that were part of a vast rain forest before the canal was built and the region flooded, took about twenty minutes. Marking the route was a string of empty five-gallon oil tins inverted on poles. As usual there was a stiff breeze blowing and the little craft tossed about like a clothespin in a washing machine. Gatun Lake is no small body of water and when it storms, small boats take cover. It's the only large body of fresh water in the world that I know of where fishermen capture eighty- to ninety-pound tarpon, and where bathers must keep on the watch for sharks. Ordinarily these are salt-water fish, but they seem to prosper in Gatun Lake. They have managed to get in by gate-crashing methods, passing through the locks with ships that transit the canal.

Walking up the long stairway that leads to the main laboratory building, Dr. Zetek pointed out the long hanging nests of three families of Oropendolas, a species of weaver bird. In the distance a troop of black howling monkeys sounded like hound dogs on a scent.

Once at the top we watched Sylvestre slip a belt between a winch and a small gasoline motor. Then up came the baggage and groceries on a small cable car.

Sylvestre appeared to be a very interesting native, and once on the trail with him, I was certain. He knew the scientific names of many of the trees, shrubs, animals and insects we encountered, and with what he knew of English and what I knew of Spanish, we got along very well indeed. When I stopped to admire and sneak up on a large blue butterfly with a wingspread of several inches, he waited patiently, offering occasional informative tidbits concerning *las muy grandes mariposas azules*. When I went chasing after a small brown pit viper in spite of his warning, he showed me how to find him among the leaves, and how to handle him.

We heard several peccaries scurrying off through the jungle at different times, located the nest of a chestnut-headed tinamou with three robin's-blue eggs in it the size of hen's eggs, observed the empty cylinder of a strangler fig vine that had been responsible for the destruction of one tall tree and today, from shoots at the top, was at work on two other forest giants. From William Morton Wheeler Trail we crossed over to Zetek Trail en route to the giant trees. The black howling monkeys had been serenading from this direction and we had hopes of locating the band. We trod the forest floor carefully, but at this season of the year, between the dry and the wet, the trail was as leaf-strewn as a New England country lane in late October. The giant Almendros, so hospitable a month ago to coatis, kinkajous, and monkeys, were now as bare of leaves as telephone poles.

* * *

There isn't a large library, but the books that are in it are vitally important to nature students. Many, in fact most, are the gifts of researchers who have studied here themselves in times past. Opposite the title pages are pasted letters and notes from such men as Dr. Frank M. Chapman, world-famous authority on birds; Dr. Raymond Ditmars, author of "Reptiles of North America"; Dr. W. H. Weston, Jr., who worked up the Fungi of Barro Colorado; C. R. Carpenter who studied the howling monkeys; Dr. Frank E. Lutz, authority on insects; David Fairchild who roamed the world in search of new plants for introduction to the United States; and Paul C. Standley, responsible for the "Flora of Barro Colorado Island."

Barro Colorado Island is turning out more publishable research per dollar invested than any other biological station in the United States. Perhaps that's why Congress this year decided to adopt this island station under its official wing, all of which will do much to insure its future success as a permanent wild-life reservation, Dr. Zetek's life ambition.

Congress has done well to recognize that here in Barro Colorado Island it has an absolutely unique possession well worth preserving. EL CAPITAN

The Wide Horizon

Get Together, "Little People"

By Nate White

BERKELEY, CALIF.

On a recent Sunday afternoon when most people preferred to be outdoors admiring the flowering fruit trees or the fresh new blooms of iris, pansies, and jonquils the serious "little people" who reside on the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay held two meetings, one in Berkeley attended by 400 persons, the other in Oakland, by 1,400.

At each meeting there were pledges of loyalty to the American tradition. There were calls for a unity throughout the Nation which would transcend class selfishness and aggrandizement. Whether the voices heard at these two meetings reached beyond the immediate walls into America's high places of power is a matter for conjecture. They may not have, for after all these were the "little people."

At the Berkeley meeting in the Garfield Junior High School resolutions were passed calling for a clamp-down by Congress and President Roosevelt on labor-union activities and limitation of industrial profits and management's salaries. In hitting at labor-union activities the group asked elimination of strikes, lockouts, work stoppages, slowdowns. It would knock out the closed shop and compulsory union initiation fees on wartime projects.

At the Oakland meeting high representatives of organized labor sat on a platform with the leaders of the Pay Roll Guarantee Association, the "Ham 'n' Eggers." Here one heard that the "little people" were under attack as never before by "certain nefarious interests" which would wipe out labor's gains and the Nation's social legislation.

"If only the little people, the common people of the Nation, could get together, what a great power they would be!" declared California's Lieutenant Governor, Ellis D. Patterson.

Speakers told the Ham 'n' Eggers how the working people of America were responsible for the preservation of the Nation's free institutions. "The only reason we have the free public school is because the working people organized and demanded it," one speaker said.

* * *

The parallel of the two meetings may have a moral for America, a moral which must be written and propounded throughout the land by the "little people." It is this:

Is there no middle road? Do we all have to take up positions in our personal Maginot Lines and not give an inch? Would any group of Americans, no matter how exasperated they are at labor-union racketeering, honestly desire to see labor completely relieved of its organized bargaining power? Who are the members of organized or unorganized labor? Doesn't the question come close to home—to the next-door neighbors, perhaps?

And who are the "nefarious interests" assailed at the Ham 'n' Eggs and labor meeting? The State Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Farmers were mentioned. Yet who are the members of these organizations? Some California groups argue they are the big bankers. Perhaps they are, yet a typical Associated Farmers convention is crowded with rugged, busy men, workingmen, who are close to the soil. Lump all the groups together, the Ham 'n' Eggers, the members of unions, the professional and salaried "little people" who attended the Berkeley meeting, the Associated Farmers, and members of the State Chamber of Commerce. They all look alike. They're all "little people." None would fit very well into an American "high caste," or "low caste." Less than a century ago their ancestors were too busy to afford class struggles in the wilderness of a new, untried country.

* * *

In attempting to promote Latin-American solidarity one hears it frequently urged that citizens of the United States and Latin-American countries exchange visits with each other, that we learn to understand each other, and the cultures of other people.

Is it too much of a platitude to recommend that Americans re-discover Americans, that Associated Farmers, Ham 'n' Eggers, and labor unionists become honestly acquainted with each other? They might find beneath the other fellow's fighting crust an honest-to-goodness American.

Why not an "intra-America good-neighbor policy" or "intra-American solidarity"?

Although he was making a special plea to special groups, Lieutenant Governor Patterson may have had something when he said, "If only the little people, the common people of the Nation, could get together, what a great power they would be!"

Aren't virtually all of us the "little people"?

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